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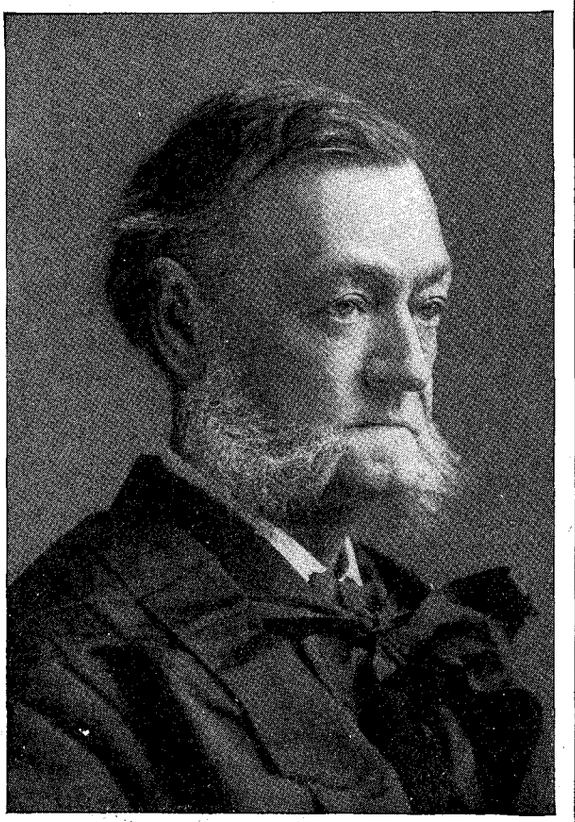
TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE INCOME-TAX AMENDMENT

THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT, ratified last week, seems to be the nation's reply to the Supreme Court decision of eighteen years ago, that an income tax was unconstitutional. It is also the first change made in the Constitution of the United States in forty-three years. The editors remind us that the question of levying a direct Federal tax on incomes has been a matter of heated controversy in this country ever since the Civil War period, advocates of this device proclaiming it the fairest of all taxes, and its opponents denouncing it as an assault on thrift and a tax on success. During the Civil War an income tax was imposed, and, being an emergency measure, escaped the condemnation of the courts and expired by limitation in 1872. In 1894, as a corollary to a Democratic tariff law, Congress again imposed an income tax, but in the following year the measure was declared unconstitutional under the clause of the Constitution which says: "No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census." The vote of the Supreme Court stood 5 to 4. The sequel to this ruling was that in 1909 Congress submitted to the States for ratification the Sixteenth Amendment, which reads:

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States and without regard to any census or enumeration."



HE MADE THE AMENDMENT NECESSARY.

In a test case before the Supreme Court in April, 1895, Justice George Shiras, Jr., was one of the majority which found the income tax constitutional, but a month later he changed his opinion and the law was declared invalid by a vote of five to four. Mr. Justice Shiras, who is now in his 82d year, retired from the Supreme Bench in 1903. (From a contemporary photograph.)

The process of ratification by the required three-quarters of the State legislatures dragged along over a period of nearly four years before it was completed last week, with three States to spare, by the favorable votes of Delaware, Wyoming, New Mexico, and New Jersey. As Angus McSween, Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, remarks: "The income tax, knocked out of a Democratic tariff bill by the Supreme Court eighteen years ago, thus, in the whirligig of time, comes back from the grave in which it has rested ill and taps again at the door of a Democratic Administration." The New York *World*, commenting on the long struggle of this Amendment to win acceptance, points out that "unlike any other Amendment, it had to fight the vast influence of excessive wealth throughout the nation." The Sixteenth Amendment will now become part of the Constitution as soon as the proper official authorities can declare it in force. As the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* reminds us, it permits, but does not command, the levy of an income tax. But since the promised downward revision of the tariff by the next Administration will necessitate making up the lost revenue from some source, there seems to be no doubt in any one's mind that the Democracy will impose this tax either at the extra session or at the first regular session of the new Congress. "Certainly the prospect of many millions of new revenue should give the tariff-makers a much freer hand in so readjusting duties as to produce the greatest possible benefit to the consumer," remarks the New York *Evening Post*. Already, according to the Washington

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correspondent of the New York *World*, the task of drawing up an income-tax bill has been allotted by the Ways and Means Committee to Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee, who wrote the Excise-tax Bill, passed by the House at the last session. While the exact terms of the new measure are not yet decided upon, the correspondents predict that it will put a tax of one per cent. on incomes above $5,000, this being the rate and the exemption limit in the Hull Excise-tax Bill. In a speech delivered some time ago, while the proposed amendment was pending in the House, Mr. Hull said that he personally would favor a tax exempting all incomes below $3,500, with a "super tax" on incomes over $25,000. He also advocated a higher rate on "unearned" incomes than on earned incomes. In a statement given to the press last week he says:

"At present the law should be so drafted as to yield at least $100,000,000 annually. This would embrace the $28,500,000 now being raised from the corporation tax and would supply such revenue losses as may result from the coming revision of the tariff. This law will give Congress a better opportunity to revise the tariff to a revenue basis and to place lower rates or none at all upon articles of common necessity. It would equalize existing tax burdens, requiring every citizen to contribute to the Government in proportion to his ability to pay.

"No tax is desirable, but it is always best for the people to know something as to the amount of taxes they pay. They then keep a close watch upon the appropriation and the expenditure of the public money.

"Moreover, this tax will for the first time afford the United States Government a flexible and elastic revenue system. I have known the national Treasury to fluctuate $120,000,000 within two years. With this tax in operation, within three days Congress can at all times raise or lower the rate so as to meet the varied demands of the Treasury."

If Congress should impose rates as high as those of England, remarks Mr. McSween, the new law would yield $400,000,000 instead of $100,000,000. It is interesting to note that the income tax of the Civil War period was originally a tax of 3 per cent. on incomes between $600 and $10,000, and of 5 per cent. on larger incomes, but the rate was later raised to 5 per cent. on incomes between $600 and $5,000 and 10 per cent. on everything above $5,000. The tax of 1894, which the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional, was at the rate of 2 per cent. on incomes of $4,000 and over.

"He has a mean spirit who objects to an income tax," declares the New York *Evening Mail*, and *The American* rejoices that "the way is now open to relieve the overladen shoulders of the poor and to take the tax burdens off the necessaries of life." Hitherto, says the Philadelphia *Record*, persons of large income have not borne their share of the public burdens, because such taxes on consumption as the tariff provides "fall far more heavily in proportion to their means upon the poor than upon the rich." This Democratic paper goes on to say:

"The purpose of the Wilson tariff was to reduce indirect taxation and taxes upon consumption and make up for the revenue so lost by a tax on those best able to bear it, and a tax of which the Government would receive all that the taxpayers paid, while it is notorious that import duties, operating through prices, take from the consumer several times the amount which the Government collects.

"If Congress shall reduce the customs duties to an amount equal to the sum to be raised from incomes, the actual burden of taxation will be materially lightened and the burden will fall where it can most easily be borne."

In the Springfield *Republican*, which has always advocated an income tax, we read:

"The Sixteenth Amendment owes its existence mainly to the West and South, where individual incomes of $5,000 or over are comparatively few. The wealthy Northeast has been largely unresponsive. Only Maine, Maryland, and New York of the States east of the Alleghany Mountains and north of the Potomac took favorable action. New York's favorable vote was rather remarkable, in view of Governor Hughes's opposition, and it was due evidently to the capture of the State by the Democrats, who as a party have been committed to the tax. In the Middle West, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin were all favorable to the Amendment. It is impossible not to avoid the conclusion that the weakness of the Amendment in the Eastern States, especially in New England, has been due to the capitalistic and stand-pat protectionist influences which in this matter controlled the State legislatures."

The same paper goes on to say that the change "is likely to have epochal effects upon our Federal system of taxation, not in the remote, but in the immediate future," for—

"Hitherto Federal revenue has been derived for the most part from tariff duties, an indirect tax on consumption, and from internal revenue taxes on spirits, tobacco, and other articles. . . . . .

"The Federal Government's expenditures are increasing so rapidly, on account of the new social demands upon it emanating from the people, and military expenses are so much increased by reason of the international competition in battleships, that the addition of an income tax is simply social justice. Wealth must more and more pay the bills, on the principle that those who have most are the most obligated to finance the government that protects them in their possessions and in their gainful occupations. This principle has never yet been applied as it should be in Federal taxation. With the advent of the income tax, a new era dawns."

Foes of the tax, however, remain unconvinced. "This is the most objectionable of all forms of taxes," insists the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and the Boston *Herald* fears that "the radical elements of the political community will repeat the experience of Turkey and Russia in taxing the life out of thrift and industry." The New York *Herald*, which condemns the tax, as "wrong in principle and un-American in spirit," quotes a prominent banker who declares his belief that "the Government, instead of taxing incomes, ought to pay premiums to men for achieving financial success." This tax, objects the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "can not be exercised without inquisitorial interference with the citizen everywhere." By exempting incomes below a certain sum, argues the Albany *Journal*, the tax "will divide the population into two classes, the class which contributes to the support of the Government, and the class which does not contribute." "The spirit of Americanism," it adds, "will revolt against any support of the Government from which any part of the population is by law excluded." It involves espionage, and is an expensive tax to collect, say the New York *Journal of Commerce*, Jersey City *Journal*, and Hartford *Courant*, three papers which think that a stamp tax upon the instruments employed in the transfer and exchange of values would be simpler and more effective, "besides costing practically nothing to collect."

The New York *Tribune* and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* see both virtues and possible faults in the proposed income tax. Says *The Tribune:*

"One of the virtues of a direct tax is that it brings home to the people their interest in and responsibility for their government. It should, therefore, be made as inclusive as possible. A tax on all incomes above $1,000, if the rate is low, would be no appreciable financial burden to those who have little over the exemption, while it would interest them in expenditures, just as the trifling real-estate tax for State purposes in New York made the farmers for years the most important instrument of economy. On the other hand, a high exemption frees from all interest in economy a majority of the voters and encourages them to tolerate waste which comes out of somebody else's pocket. If the Democrats carry out the scheme for a super tax on unearned incomes and a graduated rate increasing with the increase of incomes, there is all the more reason for making substantially everybody contribute to this popular tax, even tho his share be the merest trifle. . . . . .

"Wealth should be made to carry its full share of the burden of government, but it is a dangerous public policy which tends to separate the citizenship into taxpaying and tax-voting classes

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by exempting a majority of the people in a large part of the country from any personal concern with the levy."

And in the *The Public Ledger* we read:

"Income taxes give rise to mendacity, to espionage, and to inquisitions that are vexatious, but they have one great virtue: direct taxes bring home to the taxed the meaning of taxation and of expensive governmental undertakings with certainty and power.

"If all taxes were direct and universally distributed, there would be little waste, and even the public jobber would be regarded with the same detestation that pursues the 'grafter' who makes away with a business man's private funds. If, however, Congress is to exempt the great mass who have the power to expend the money and grant that vast majority the power to mulct the wealthy or the well-to-do, the majority will rest under the liveliest temptation to erect a system which means confiscation and to indulge in a wanton license of profligacy."

Whatever protests we may hear, remarks the Washington *Herald*, "no man who pays the tax will be willing to change places with any man who does not; and those below the taxing-point will strive to reach it."

THE PUBLIC SERVANT PROBLEM.
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

SIX-YEAR PRESIDENTS

ALTHO THE AMENDMENT which the Senate has passed calling for a single six-year term for the President would be the most radical change in our form of government since the adoption of the Constitution, the press discuss it almost entirely in terms of individuals, and four individuals at that—Woodrow Wilson, William Howard Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, and William Jennings Bryan. The chief argument advanced in favor of the Amendment is that it would prevent a President from devoting so much time and energy to appointments that would aid his reelection. The commonest objection is that it would keep the people from choosing, perhaps in a time of great emergency, whatever man might seem best fitted to head the Government. Newspapers expect the various State legislatures to consider these points if it comes to them for ratification. What these bodies would do is rather difficult to predict, in view of the fact that the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) and *Republic* (Dem.), *Ohio State Journal* (Ind.), and Hartford *Times* (Dem.) are as certain that the Amendment will finally be adopted as the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.), Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), and New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) and *Press* (Prog.) are that it will not. But before this can come to pass, the House must take action, and Washington correspondents do not see much chance of its doing so in the few weeks left to it. And when we come to discussion of what the House may do and what the Senate has done, the names of the four gentlemen just mentioned are found to figure largely.

The resolution as passed by the Senate, with only one vote to spare over the necessary two-thirds, substitutes for the first two sentences of Section 1, Article II of the Constitution, the following:

"The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. The term of the office of President shall be six years, and no person who has held the office by election or discharged its powers or duties, or acted as President under the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, shall be eligible to hold again the office by election. The President and the Vice-President chosen for the same term shall be elected as follows:"

This obviously excludes Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt. The President is not credited with any further political aspirations. People are not quite so sure about Colonel Roosevelt, who is the active leader of a great party. No one, according to the New York *Press* (Prog.), believes "that the single-term resolution would have passed the Senate and would have come up in the House if there had been no Theodore Roosevelt in the political situation, or, rather, if Theodore Roosevelt had not been able, as an independent candidate of a brand-new party, to break into the political situation in such a way as to defeat the Republican party and to be the only possible competitor in the Presidential race with Mr. Wilson." On the other hand, seeing that all of the Progressive Senators, and all but one of the Progressive Republicans, voted against the measure, some of its advocates attribute their opposition solely to the fact that it "would guarantee Colonel Roosevelt a quiet old age."

All but one of the Democratic Senators voted for the Amendment. The principle it embodies was a Democratic platform plank in the last campaign. A Democratic House might be expected to pass it. But, say the Washington correspondents, these Congressmen do not know what effect it will have upon the term of office of their Democratic President-elect, nor has this President-elect stated his opinion regarding the change. Several editors find the language of the Works resolution ambiguous. And they can not tell whether it would simply keep Mr. Wilson from serving a second term, or whether it would extend his term two years, or whether it would not apply to him at all. Were the Amendment to be ratified in its present form President Wilson would, perhaps, take office in some confusion of mind as to how long he was to retain it. He has not intimated whether he would prefer a certainty of six years or a possibility of eight.

Mr. W. J. Bryan is neither a President nor an ex-President, yet he can not remain unnoticed. Newspaper readers will remember that he has long advocated the single term, and that he was responsible for the plank in the Baltimore platform calling for it. It is but fair to say that only Mr. Bryan's enemies see anything to criticize in this. One of them, the Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union*, devotes an entire column of its editorial page to an attack upon the proposal and the man it considers responsible for it. It explains Mr. Bryan's stand as follows:

"He is a chronic candidate for the nomination. He saw he could not get it from the convention then in session. He knew the practise was to renominate a President for a second term, and if the nominee of the convention were elected he would probably be the nominee again in 1916. He probably wished to prevent the renomination of the candidate chosen at Baltimore, and he could do this only by making him ineligible for reelection."

"He wanted the job himself," declares *The Times-Union*, whose editor is clearly an anti-Bryan Democrat, and "probably

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preferred a chance at the nomination, even with the strong chance of defeat in the election to the nomination of another Democrat, with the practical certainty of success."

From friends as well as foes of the measure come suggestions for improvement. Changes in wording, amendments that would exclude or specifically include some of the individuals we have mentioned, postponement of the date on which it would become effective, a longer term, a shorter one, elimination of the electoral system, a change in the date of inauguration—these and many other things are urged by editors and public men.

The case for the Amendment is well summed up by the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) in these paragraphs:

"The campaign of 1912 certainly gave all the point needed to the argument that a President can serve the country more satisfactorily if custom does not require him to be a candidate for renomination.

"The lengthening of a President's term to six years would give him a better opportunity to develop his policies and would protect him from the importunities of those who now offer their aid toward renominating him. . . . He could be President in all that the term implies from the day he entered the White House to the day he left it.

"The second-term theory has been responsible for an undue narrowing of the field of choice in electing Presidents. It is not necessary to turn again and again to a few candidates and to ask men to run for President two, three, or four times. . . . There should be no 'trust' in Presidential nominees."

On the other hand, Senator Lodge pointed out from the floor of the Senate that a President's ineligibility would not prevent him from using his influence to bring about the election of his own choice as successor. This, several newspaper writers go on to say, might bring about a state of affairs in which the President would be simply a figurehead and some ex-President the power behind the throne. "But the most serious objection to barring a President from reelection," declares the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.), "lies in the fact that the Amendment might deprive the country of his services at a critical time and when it needed them most."

"The framers of the Constitution wisely left the question of deciding how long a President should serve to the discretion of the people, without any restrictions. The adoption of the proposed Amendment, instead of being an indication of progress, would be a step backward."

There are plenty of good arguments in the abstract both for and against the plan, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "but it is obvious that concrete and even personal motives entered into the Senate's discussion and final action." Senators "had their eyes fixt upon political motives" and "were thinking of individuals."

"No one can doubt this who followed the speeches or noted the alinement on the final roll-call. All the Democratic Senators, save one, voted for the Amendment. All the Progressive Republicans in the Senate were against it. A majority of the regular Republican Senators were for the Amendment; only eight or ten opposed it. Such a division on party or personal grounds is plainly of great significance."

"The Amendment, in its present form, is virtually *ex-post-facto* legislation," we are told further, and tho "*The Evening Post* will not be suspected of a desire to see Mr. Roosevelt once more in the White House," it feels bound to say that "if the people want to place him there, nothing in the law of the land, as it is on the statute-books to-day, would prevent their doing so; and it will look like a hardship to him, and unfair treatment, to adopt an Amendment which expressly shuts him out." "Equally unfortunate," in this journal's opinion, "would be the practical effect of the proposed Amendment in the case of Governor Wilson."

"If the change in the Constitution were to be adopted before 1916, it would automatically extend his term till 1919. But what could have been further from the minds of the people when they elected him for four years last November? Everybody must feel the incongruity and unfairness of suddenly making four mean six. Take it the other way round. When Wilson was a candidate and was elected, he was entitled, under our political practise and under the law, to look forward to eight years in the Presidency, provided he succeeded during the first four. But now it is proposed to deny any such possibility and, by so much, to take away the motive which has always been operative in a President assuming office. . . . It is hard to defend laying a rash hand on our charter of government when it is obviously not a general principle that the innovators have in mind so much as two personalities.

"Our judgment is that these considerations will so affect the public mind, as discussion of the matter goes on, that there will be small chance of the proposed Amendment's securing adoption by three-fourths of the States. The plan, whatever its speculative merits, will not appeal to the rough sense of justice. People will say, 'Let us start fair. If we ought to make

THE PERPETUAL CLIP.
—Whiting in the Louisville *Post*.

A "TAIL" OF WO.
—Bowers in the Newark *News*.

HEADS I WIN, TAILS YOU LOSE.

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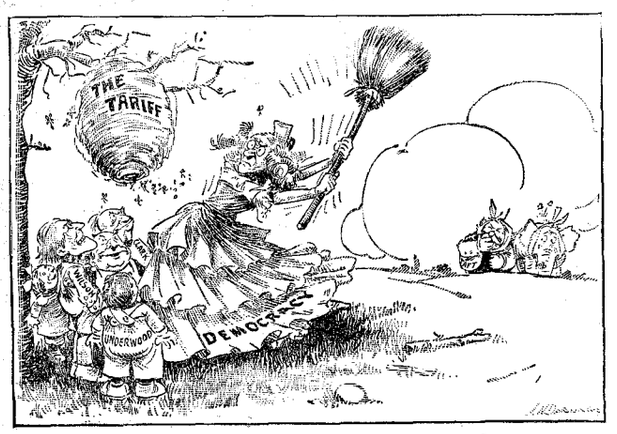

WHO SAYS THE DAY OF HEROES IS GONE?
—Darling in the New York *Globe*.

"DOWN WITH THE TARIFF, I SAY, DOWN WITH IT!"

"OF COURSE NOT ON MY GOODS; NIX ON THAT!"
—Kemble in the New York *Evening Sun*.

SOMEBODY GOING TO BE STUNG.

the Presidential term six years, let us do it deliberately, and not in such a way as to seem to be squinting at two men. Leave them out of the account. Argue the proposal so as to sink personalities out of sight, and then we will tell you what we think of it.'"

A DECISION TO CHEER "BIG" BUSINESS

THE UNANIMOUS DECISION of the Supreme Court in the Government's suit against the United Shoe Machinery Company does not settle this case finally, but it is, according to press opinion, of unique value in interpreting the Sherman Law. It "adds materially to the rule of reason," explains the Boston *Journal*, for "it extends further the precise knowledge for the business men of the country as to what may and what may not be done under the statute." As most editors view it, the Supreme Court has decided that mere bigness is no crime under the Antitrust Act. Not that this entirely exonerates the Shoe Machinery Company. Prior to February 7, 1899, according to the Court's review of the case, there were three groups of manufacturers, each, through ownership of patents, making from 60 to 80 per cent. of this country's supply of its own particular kinds of shoe-making machines. On this date they combined. The mere fact of combination the Court holds to be not illegal. It was also argued that the defendants have ceased to sell their machinery to the shoe manufacturers, and, instead, only lease machines "on the condition that unless the shoe manufacturers use only machines of the kind mentioned furnished by the defendants, or if they use any such machines furnished by other machinery makers, then all machines let by the defendants shall be taken away." The Supreme Court decides that the validity of this leasing system did not come before it for decision, and it is therefore not passed upon. The Government's attorneys are confident of winning on this point when the case comes to trial. And several dailies which agree that here is the real case against the "Shoe Machinery Trust," think with the Boston *Transcript* that "the chances are for Government success."

In arguing the Government's case before the Supreme Court, Solicitor-General Bullitt asserted that even tho a combination should make use of no unfair competition or other illegal methods, its control of "an *undue* proportion of interstate trade" would be sufficient evidence of guilt under the law. On Chief Justice White's reminding him that in the Tobacco case the Attorney-General had taken the opposite position, Mr. Bullitt rejoined:

"If it is legal for a combination to gather together to themselves, not by unfair competition or illegal practises, but simply to combine together in one hand 50 or 60 or 70 or 80 or 90 or 99 per cent. of all the interstate business in a particular line, and is guilty of no unfair practises, and that is held to be perfectly proper, the sooner the business world knows it the better."

And, in the opinion of most editors, the Supreme Court's decision gives the business world an affirmative answer to that proposition. To quote part of the decision as read by Mr. Justice Holmes:

"The reorganization of the new company and the turning over of the stocks and bonds to it are alleged to constitute a breach of the Sherman Act. . . . . .

"On the face of it, combinations are simply an effort after greater efficiency. The business of the several groups in the combination as it existed before the combination is assumed to have been legal. The machines are patented. Making them is a monopoly, in any case. The exclusion of competitors from the use of them is of the very essence of the right conferred by the patent, and it may be assumed that the success of the several groups was due to their patent having been the best.

"As by the interpretation of the indictment below, and by admissions in arguments before us, they did not compete with one another, it is hard to see why the collective business should be any worse than its component parts. It is said that from 70 to 80 per cent. of all the shoe machinery business was put into a single hand. This is inaccurate, since the machines in question are not alleged to be types of all the machines used in making shoes, and since the defendants' share in the commerce among the several States does not appear. But, taking it as true, we can not see any greater objection to one corporation manufacturing 70 per cent., or three competing groups of patented machines collectively used for making a single product, than to three corporations making the same proportion, or one group each.

"The disintegration aimed at by the statute does not extend to reducing all manufacturers to isolated communities of the lowest degree. It is as lawful for one corporation to make every part of a steam engine and to put the machine together as it would be for one to make the boilers and another to make the wheels. Until the intent is nearer accomplishment than it is by such juxtaposition alone, no intent could raise the conduct to the dignity of an attempt."

So, comments the Providence *Journal*, "the case is very clear":

"Separately these industries had been making machinery for the construction of a shoe. But their combination was as if carpenters, plasterers, plumbers, and so on, whose work is collectively necessary to the erection of a house, should come together under the name 'United Home Builders' Company.' Thereafter, to be sure, they might obtain control of a large percentage of the business of erecting houses. Their practises might be oppressive, their contracts might offend public policy; but by what theory of restraint of competition could the corporate entity so composed be attacked?

"The Sherman Law provides against business practises in restraint of trade as well as against organization in restraint of trade. But, in an instance or two where the practise has appeared to be to the public advantage, has not the demolition of the efficient organization, solely on the ground that it was

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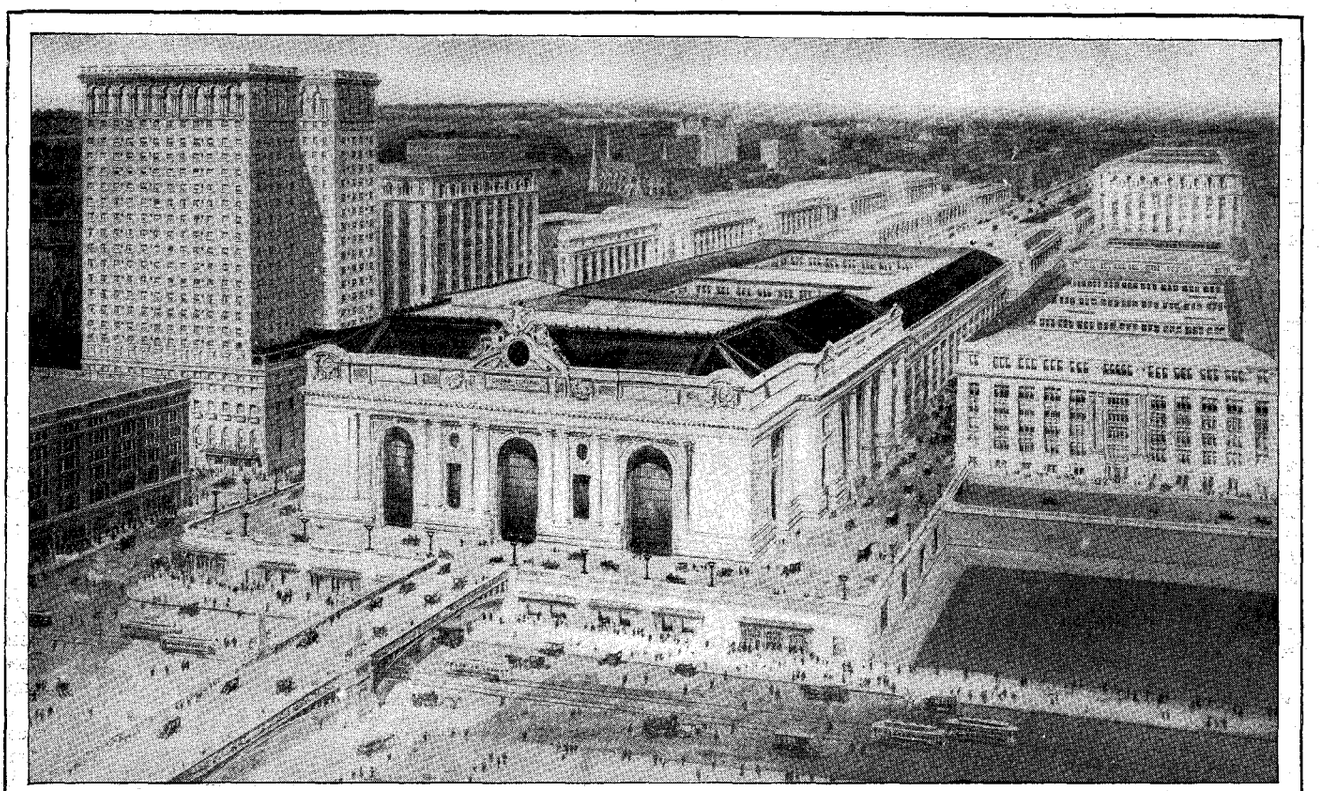
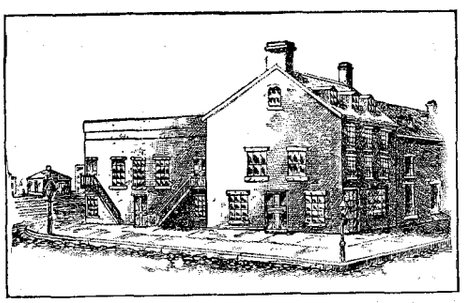


A STATION THAT ACCOMMODATES DAILY 800 TRAINS CARRYING APPROXIMATELY 75,000 PASSENGERS.

unlawfully created, seemed unfortunate? If United Shoe plays fair in its business of supplying manufacturers with machinery for a complete shoe—and there is no present reason to believe that is not the case—it would be again unfortunate for consumers, probably, should an order of dissolution reward the Government's action. If, on the other hand, the much-discust 'tying clause' of the contracts, or any clause or practise is objectionable to the statute, that can be readily corrected by appropriate proceedings."

That this has some bearing on the suit against the "Steel Trust" is seen clearly by the Springfield *Republican* and the New York *Evening Post*. And the New York *Globe* remarks:

"Those who are interested in the future of the United States Steel Corporation will be able to find some reasonable ground for encouragement in this deliverance, for its magnitude is the chief if not the only offense with which that organization is chargeable. Its promoters and supporters have always insisted that it was not formed for the purpose of suppressing competition and of securing a monopoly. They have said that their objects were to produce a superior article at a minimum cost and to furnish a kind of balance wheel for a trade which had been peculiarly subject to violent and devastating fluctuations. They say that the Steel Corporation has never tried to drive its rivals out of business, that it has never misused its superior strength, that it has never adopted the policy of taxing the traffic all it would bear, but has preferred to forego inordinate profits in order to preserve the stability of its schedules."



WHERE THE HARLEM RAILROAD HAD ITS TERMINAL IN 1839. THE SITE, TRYON ROW, IS NOW COVERED BY THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

It is interesting to find the New York *Press* wearily observing that "a great deal more fuss has been made" over this decision "than the facts warrant." There is nothing new, we are told.

"It has never been seriously argued anywhere that putting two things or twenty things or two hundred things together—that is to say, that mere bigness was in violation of the Sherman Law.

"In its decision the other day the Supreme Court did pass upon the question of whether putting several non-competitive businesses into one company was a violation of the law. The court decided in effect that it was no more a violation of the Sherman Law to combine three distinctly non-competitive units in the shoe machinery class than it would be to combine into one association a newspaper, a horse-car, and a cow. . . . . .

"Because there has been a decision that mere combination of non-competing units is not a violation of the law does not mean that the Shoe Machinery Trust has won any other victory than the victory of having had something thrown out of court that never ought to have gone into court."

NEW YORK'S NEWEST GATEWAY

IF THOSE WHO KNEW New York City back in 1832, when ground was broken for the construction of the first steam railway in Manhattan, could see the new $180,000,000 Grand Central Terminal, it probably would be hard to convince them that they were not the victims of an optical illusion. All authorities seem to agree that the new station opened last week is one of the architectural and engineering wonders of the city. "It is not only a great work of art," avers the New York *Evening Post*, "but it is an achievement in engineering which is in some respects without parallel." Special interest is attached to the construction of the terminal because of the fact that, as the New York *World* points out, "during the years of excavation and building and relocation of tracks, it was necessary to keep the traffic of two great railroad systems moving at its normal pace." The excavation for the new terminal was begun in August, 1903. The work of tearing down the old Grand Central Station started on June 6, 1910, and the new building was formally opened to the public two and a half years later, on February 2. The opening is regarded as an event more than of nation-wide interest, because some twenty-five million passengers from all sections of this

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country and Canada, and from other parts of the world, if we are to take the estimate of New York Central officials, pass through its gates annually. It seems also to have attracted a good deal of attention on the other side of the Atlantic, as leading London papers contain illustrated articles about it. A full description of the station would probably fill a volume, but the panoramic picture, supplemented with these facts from *The Evening Post*, conveys a fairly good impression of its beauty, magnitude, and practical conveniences:

"Seventy acres are covered by 32 miles of tracks, with a capacity of 1,149 cars. The old terminal had trackage with a capacity of 366 cars. There are two track levels, one for express service and the other for suburban or commuter service. These are capable of handling 200 trains per hour and 70,000 passengers, fully twice the carrying capacity of the Paddington Station, London, supposed to be the largest in the world in point of passenger traffic handled. It is estimated that the capacity of the Central's terminal will be 100,000,000 persons every year.

"The station-building proper is 680 feet long, 300 feet in width, and 115 feet above the street level.

"Below the street surface the station measures 745 feet in length, 480 feet in width, and goes to a depth of 45 feet.

"To make room for it, 180 buildings of all kinds, principally dwellings, hospitals, churches, and the old station were razed."

LASHT TO THE POST.
—Macaulay in the New York *World*.

The public ought not, adds *The Evening Post* editorially, to lose sight of what has been done for their safety and comfort, for "here is a most amazing application of science to mechanical and technical problems of the utmost difficulty." *The Post* continues:

"Nowhere else, it has been well said, are the wonders of railway electrification so clearly exhibited. All trains are handled by means of an interlocking-switch device made as perfect mechanically as is humanly possible. Everywhere there are devices to guard against the mistakes of the fallible human element. In the two interlocking switch-rooms the train directors handle their traffic without seeing the trains they send to one platform or another, or expedite through the 'throat' of the station to the Harlem River. Far above the tracks will tower clubs, hotels, theaters, exhibition rooms, and office buildings. The old, open railway yard is a thing of the past."

Another striking difference between the Grand Central Terminal and the four or five other large stations opened in this country during the past three or four years is that it introduces for the first time on a large scale the inclined plane as a substitute for the stairway. The New York *Times* thinks that in the Pennsylvania and Grand Central terminals the city has "what are beyond question two railway stations in every way superior to any other buildings for their purpose in the world," and that—

"This is a fact creditable alike to the metropolis, which has justified the erection here of structures so enormously expensive, and to the corporations which have expended their millions in no mean and narrow spirit of hard utilitarianism, but with appreciation of a civic duty to produce architectural monuments of a kind calculated to illustrate and to educate the esthetic taste of a great nation. . . . . .

"The culminating glory of the new Grand Central Station is probably the fact that while its purpose and nature are frankly avowed, inside and out—while it is a railway station, in other words—yet it is also architecturally beautiful."

URGING PARCEL-POST IMPROVEMENTS

THE ADMISSION made by Postmaster-General Hitchcock, in his annual report, that the parcel-post rates are too high and the weight limit too low, naturally serves as a signal for the unofficial critics of the new service to bring out their suggestions for its betterment; and since the Parcel-Post Act makes special provision for expeditious changes in the rates and regulations, it is probable that the country will not have to wait long to see whatever is most practicable among the proposed reforms adopted. Not only does the Postmaster-General advocate reducing the rates and increasing the maximum weight of parcels beyond the present eleven-pound limit, but he further recommends the consolidation of the third and fourth classes, so that books and other printed matter may be sent by parcel post. On the subject of rates and weight limit, he says:

"While the postage rates for the new parcel-post system range considerably lower than corresponding express charges, it is believed that experience will show them to be higher in some instances than is necessary in order to maintain the service at cost. Likewise, the restriction that places an eleven-pound limit on the weight of parcels mailed should be regarded as merely tentative. After the system is thoroughly organized on that basis the scope of the service in its usefulness to the public should be still further enlarged by increasing the weight limit. If properly developed under sufficient management the parcel post will prove to be a most important factor in reducing the cost of living."

According to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, this extension of the weight limit is just what the express companies fear. Up to the present, it says, the bulk of the matter handled by the parcel post has been matter that already went fourth class, the chief difference being the reduced rates. This is supported by the official statement that the average weight of the parcels carried has been only five pounds—six pounds below the maximum. But an extension of the weight limit, says *The Journal of Commerce*, would mean real competition with the express companies.

Pointing out that at present the postage charges for third- and fourth-class mail matter bear no fixt ratio to each other, since for certain weights and zones the parcel-post rates are lower than the third-class rates, while in other cases they are higher, Mr. Hitchcock goes on to say:

"This condition is likely to result in much confusion and should not exist. Packages containing books or catalogs do not differ in any essential particular from other parcels, and they should be handled by parcel post."

The Philadelphia *Press*, which is convinced that these official suggestions will meet with general approval, remarks that all reason for distinguishing between third- and fourth-class matter disappeared with the establishment of the parcel-post system. We read:

"The Government formerly charged twice as much for merchandise as it did for books, but now four pounds of iron or brick will be carried by mail fifty miles for seventeen cents, while to transport books of equal weight the same distance the charge is thirty-two cents. This unreasonable discrimination against a certain class of merchandise, while accepting almost everything

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else at parcel-post rates, has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction with the law. The Postmaster-General recommends that the discrimination be abolished, and it ought to be done. A three-line insert in the Post Office Appropriation Bill would cure this defect at once."

Many requests for this change have been made by librarians and others, and the amendment is now before Congress, having been proposed by Senator Hoke Smith, who would also transfer plants, seeds, bulbs, and roots to the fourth class. Says the Springfield *Republican:*

"Very likely the exclusion of books was due to insufficient consideration, it being natural enough to feel that they were already provided for by a preferential rate as third-class matter. But such preference was the only valid reason for setting them apart from merchandise, and now that the parcel-post rates are as low, and in many cases lower than, the third-class rates, there seems no good reason for maintaining a classification which has already been a source of much trouble. The post-office, for example, has had to make and to reconsider many rulings as to how much printing is permissible in a package forwarded by parcel post. All this is waste and folly, for, as Mr. Hitchcock says, 'packages containing books or catalogs do not differ in any essential particular from other parcels.' For the more remote zones the cost of forwarding books would be increased by inclusion in the parcel-post system, but on the whole there would be a gain, and libraries would specially profit by facilitation of the interlibrary loans which are coming to be so valuable to small libraries."

Among the supplementary reforms suggested through the press we find the abolition of the zone system and the charging of a "flat rate," substations or street boxes to facilitate the mailing of packages; permission to include written matter in parcels; better provision against loss of packages in transit; and the abolition of the special stamp. On the subject of including written matter the New York *Evening Post* says:

"There is only one legitimate reason for excluding written matter from third- or fourth-class packages; this is, that the admission of it might cut down the revenue now derived from letter postage to an extent sufficient to be worth considering. With a very slight restriction, written matter could be allowed in all third- and fourth-class packages without causing any substantial loss of revenue on the face of things, and with every reason to expect that in reality it would cause a decided gain of revenue. But this is peculiarly true in regard to the parcel post, since the lowest amount of postage for any parcel is five cents. Is it to be imagined for a moment that there would be any loss of letter postage worth bothering about if people were allowed to put written matter into parcels, when five cents is the minimum rate, and this applies only to points within the fifty-mile zone? . . . . . .

"But why not further simplify by letting people put into the parcels any mailable matter they choose?"

That a needlessly large percentage of parcels are lost in the mails is the complaint of a man who describes himself as "the manager of a parcel-post department for a number of insurance companies." In a letter to the New York *Times* he says:

"Altho this service has only been in operation for a short time, the losses have been extremely numerous, and unless something is done the public, which finds it impossible or inconvenient to insure, will suffer severely. Shipments by parcel post are considerably more subject to loss through theft by post-office employees, as they can not be properly sealed, and must also be inspected by the post-office authorities in order to determine their character as being proper merchandise for the parcel post."

As for the special stamps, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* comforts us with the assurance that they are intended to serve only a temporary purpose:

"It is quite obvious that these special stamps are only temporary to enable the Post Office Department to check up the parcel-post account and to find whether it is a money-making proposition, or not. It would, of course, be impossible to do this if the receipts for stamps were included in those of the general post-office revenue. With a few months' trial we will know whether the rates now being charged are too high or too low, and it will be possible to frame a new schedule. It was never the intention of the Government to operate the Post Office Department as a money-making enterprise; hence, if the receipts from the parcel post are found to be much larger than the expenses, as seems probable, it will be possible to reduce rates materially, which will still further popularize the service."

But, in the meanwhile, the records for the first month of operation are such as to convince the editorial observers that in spite of minor defects born of inexperience, Uncle Sam has proved himself a conspicuous success as a delivery-man. Thus a statement issued by the Post Office Department shows that 40,000,000 parcels were handled during January, and that incidentally the Chicago Post Office did a larger part of this business than any other. Says this official report:

"Chicago exceeds all other cities in the number of parcels handled with a total of 4,168,153, and following in order are New York, with 3,519,788; Boston, 1,151,408; Philadelphia, 1,035,000; St. Louis, 917,809; Cleveland, 879,768; Brooklyn, 834,000; Detroit, 510,072; Cincinnati, 412,381, and Kansas City, 357,102.

"In every case the postmasters report a general increase in the volume of business handled. No congestion has been reported, and in every instance the mails have been moving with the usual dispatch. As this is regarded as the dull season in practically every section of the country, so far as the use of the mails is concerned, it is believed that the amount of parcel-post business will increase at a tremendous rate within the next few months."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Young Turks are likely to age rapidly in the next few months.—*Newark News.*

IS Chancellor Day going to stand idly by and see Texas arrest John D. Archbold?—*Newark News.*

"EAT what you like," says Dr. Woods Hutchinson, but suppose you can't afford to?—*Detroit Free Press.*

CHICAGO, says a clergyman, is the modern Garden of Eden. Anyway, it is full of the old Adam.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

CIP CASTRO has doubtless concluded that there must be a good deal of fake about this sea America-first movement.—*Washington Post.*

THAT Kansas man who hasn't had a haircut since Bill Bryan was beaten in '96 is now preparing for a downward revision of the wool schedule.—*Washington Post.*

THE parcel-post has its disappointments. A runaway boy in Oklahoma wrote home for money, but mother sent him sandwiches by mail instead.—*Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.*

OUR prominent publicists display such a tendency to ascribe Rome's fall to her failure to embrace whatever reform they happen to be particularly interested in at the moment that we shouldn't be surprized any day to hear some impassioned orator announce significantly that Rome never abolished the roller-towel.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE Utes are going back on the war-path again—the first films were a failure.—*Washington Post.*

SOME socialist literature reads as if socialism would make all motormen motorists.—*Houston Chronicle.*

THE principal need of Cipriano Castro, just now, seems to be terminal facilities.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE appeal of Wall Street for "justice" seems to be qualified just a little bit by the fear that it will get it.—*New York Evening Mail.*

BEN TILLMAN ought to be strong for Blease, for Cole has certainly made him look like a dignified conservative.—*Washington Post.*

ANOTHER hopeful sign of the times is that Tennessee has elected a United States senator without the aid of firearms.—*Los Angeles Express.*

NOTHING out of the ordinary for a senator to get lost in the capitol. Sometimes they are hopelessly lost in the Senate.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

GOVERNOR BLEASE wants a law making it a penalty for reporters to misquote a public official. Blease would gain by being misquoted.—*Baltimore American.*

RIGHT after reading Chief Kohler's glowing report on the Golden Rule police policy it is painful to hear Cleveland complaining of a crime wave.—*Buffalo Enquirer.*

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TURKISH PRESS ON TURKISH VACILLATION

WHEN A TURK is touched on the point of his religion he becomes inexorable, and it was the religious side of the controversy at the London Conference that caused its failure. Adrianople was a religious shrine, and the Turks, like the Old Guard of France, declared they would die, but never surrender it. Many are saying the Turks allowed the renewal of the war solely to let Adrianople go, if go it must, by the sword instead of by the pen, to save the disgrace of signing away their ancient capital that had held out so long. The Ottoman delegates had many concessions wrung from them, altho the wrench was slow and stubborn as when King John of England drew the teeth of rich Jews to compel the surrender of their variously located money chests. Crete was to be given up, the territory west of the Vilayet of Adrianople relinquished, and the Sultan was ready, we read in the Constantinople papers, to yield Kirk Kilisse and Dedeagatch, an important seaport of Thrace on the Ægean Sea—the terminus of the railroad to Adrianople. But the sacred city of Adrianople, with its shrines and its sepulchers, they would rather perish than surrender, and they were unwilling to allow the Ægean Islands to pass from their hands, these being outposts in the defense of the Dardanelles. Their concessions and demands were made in such a haggling and vacillating way, however, as to defeat themselves, and the *Ikdam*, a leading Moslem paper of Constantinople, declares that the Turkish delegates, under instructions received from time to time from their Government, are to blame for the block in the negotiations. They made so many concessions, reluctantly yielded to so many demands, that the hopes of the Allies were raised and stimulated to ask more and more, while the rest of the world drifted into full sympathy with the four kings. To quote from an editorial in this paper:

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SHEFKET PASHA.

A "Young Turk," made Grand Vizier by the revolution of January 23.

"In general, the world is on the side of the victors; and Europe is following this custom, and the press of the whole world, even to the Austrian papers, is encouraging the Allies and making occasions to talk against us.

ENVER BEY,

The Young Turk leader who has just returned from Anatolia where he fled after taking part in the rising in which Nazim Pasha was killed.

"Is there now anything more difficult and troublesome for our delegates than to make counter-propositions in such circumstances? For how could one expect Turkey, after relinquishing Albania, Macedonia, and Crete, to leave all the islands to the Greeks and agree to let the Bulgarians stay at the gates of Constantinople? Would not such feebleness indicate simple suicide on the part of Ottomanism? In this case it is very natural to reject such propositions in order to substitute others."

The *Ikdam* thinks a fine occasion for the exhibition of diplomatic astuteness was frittered away. Kiamil Pasha made a muddle of the business, and the European press are not blamed for laughing to scorn, and caricaturing in every possible way the confusion, vacillation, and utter mismanagement of the Turkish delegates. To quote further reference to the dilemma in which Turkey finds itself:

"In its quandary the Sublime Porte should have seen an opportunity of exhibiting its cleverness in diplomatic negotiation. We were convinced that such would be its course, as we had confidence in the skill of Kiamil Pasha. Unfortunately our forecast was not realized as we had hoped. This is confirmed by the turn the negotiations have taken; and we have given the European press good reason to talk of Turkish haggling. It is we, indeed, who have dragged things out, by not having clearly said at the start what we wished and what we would do, from the very first day."

IZZET PASHA,

The new Turkish Minister of War, who succeeds Nazim Pasha as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

This policy of wabble was what proved fatal to Turkish triumph at the conference. By dragging out, putting off, and confusing the discussion of the most important points and acting as if they did not know their own minds, they gave the Allies time to accomplish still more success in the war, and thus force the Turkish Government to make concessions on the most important questions. On this point we read:

"What was the most important question for us? Adrianople. But time is passing, and this fortress may fall by itself of famine, in which case we shall have nothing to fight with. In the last sitting the Ottoman delegates even declared that they had not been able to decipher the instructions that the Porte had sent them! Why does this sort

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THE CHESS GAME IN LONDON. —*Westminster Gazette* (London).

of thing happen to us and not to the delegates of one of the other four States? We can not help criticizing these mistakes of the Sublime Porte in a question so vital for the country."

The Orient, a bright weekly edited by well-informed English-speaking writers of Constantinople, sums up the situation as follows:

"Turkey realizes that the surrender of her former capital means the final loss of all her European possessions and a frontier perilously near her present capital. It also means the danger of difficulties with the powerful war-party that is being fostered by the Unionists, and the probable overthrow of the Kiamil Pasha Cabinet [since fulfilled]. It is but natural that the fresh army at Chatalja should clamor for a chance to fly at the enemy and see if it can not drive them back. On the other hand, the Allies are determined that if it comes to fighting again, they will not stop short of driving the Turkish forces out of Constantinople.

"As for the islands, Turkey contends that the northern ones are essential to the guarding of the Dardanelles; and that the rest are really Asiatic and their loss would be an infringement of her Asiatic territorial integrity. Greece declares herself willing to agree never to make the islands a naval or military base, or menace the straits or the mainland through them; but she says she has already captured them, that the population is entirely Greek, and desires union with Greece, and that to give them back now would create for the future just so many Cretan problems. And, indeed, were they now again placed under Ottoman rule, not only would the inhabitants be in danger of suffering reprisals, but Turkey would be compelled to maintain a large navy for their protection, and they would constitute a constant menace of another war between Greece and Turkey. The islanders might also create great trouble for Greece by repeating the Cretan tactics of sending over delegates to the Greek Chamber, who must be shut out by force to avoid hostilities."

THE "REPUBLIC OF THE DOLLAR."

APPREHENSIONS of danger from the United States keep appearing in the press of South America. The latest bugaboo is the "extension of the Monroe Doctrine," so called, in the resolution recently passed in our Senate prohibiting the settlement of a foreign Power in any harbor or locality which would threaten the safety or communications of the United States in time of war. This circumstance, emphasizing the significance of the Panama Canal's impending completion, has roused the leading papers of Latin America to call for a union of the several Republics, in view of the rising power and expansion of what they style "the Republic of the Dollar." Already the association which styles itself the A. B. C. has produced a virtual league between Argentine, Brazil, and Colombia, and now the leading Peruvian paper, the Valparaiso *Dia*, takes up the strain: "Latin America must be united or die."

"As an individual in private life considers it one of the prime factors of his existence to provide for self-preservation, so nations feel instinctively the duty of preserving the unity of their race, their customs, their individuality, and the object of their existence. From our own particular point of view we should examine the peril which faces us in the future opening of the Panama Canal, sheltered as it is under the direct and omnipotent egis of the 'Republic of the Dollar,' and in order to illustrate our sentiment we will just quote a pertinent passage from the famous bill which has been recently passed by the Senate at Washington."

The writer proceeds to quote that part of Senator Lodge's resolution which deals with the Magdalena Bay question and provides:

A SPECIALIST IN ELASTICITY.

"I hear you are trying to make artificial rubber. Perhaps I can help you."

"Ah, you are then a chemist, too?"

"No, I am a Turkish diplomat." —*Fischietto* (Turin).

THE NERVOUS MOTHER.

FERDINAND (to Nicholas)—"Too bad the old lady won't let go of her two pretty girls." —*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

THE SHRINKING TURK.

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"That when any harbor or other place on the American continent is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the Government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such a relation to another Government not American as to give to that Government practical power of control for national purposes."

Then he bursts forth into the following tirade:

"And what then will become of the autonomy, the individuality of the Spanish American countries? If international law treats of that sacred thing, the personality of the different States which constitute the civilized world, of the perfect right that they possess to manage their domestic business without first asking leave of some other Power, why does the United States claim any rights in this matter and arrogate the power of exercising tutelage over those countries whose inhabitants speak the Castilian tongue in the continent of America? Now we know that no one has asked for Yankee protection, that doubtful protection which is so fatal in its effects, the results of which we are able to measure by what has happened in Cuba, in San Domingo, in Haiti, and in several of the Republics of Central America, where the heavy heel of the conqueror from the North has fallen with implacable force on every single project of civic activity.

"We beg the studious men of South America, the journalists, the scholars, and all those who are anxious to preserve the collective welfare of the race, to take up this problem and to unite their force in an effort which is not only necessary to all, but is of the vastest importance."

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HE SCOUTS LATIN FEARS.

Mr. Manuel Calero, formerly Mexican Ambassador at Washington, declares the apprehensions of Latin America absurd.

This view of American perfidy or intrigue is not shared, however, by all observers in the Hispano-Latin States, and we find the eminent Mexican diplomat, Don Manuel Calero, striving to disabuse his countrymen of their prejudices and suspicions in regard to this country. Calero was Mexican Ambassador and Plenipotentiary at Washington until the closing weeks of last year, when he threw up his office and returned home. When the editor of the *Pais* (Mexico City) asked him why he had taken this step he replied that it was impossible for him to represent at a foreign capital a government so wrongheaded as his own in their estimate of Americans.

When prest with the question whether the United States was inclined to meddle with the affairs of the Latin Republics in America, especially with those of Mexico, he answered hotly:

"No, no, I have plain proofs, received from the statement of men most influential in the political circles of Washington, that the American policy abhors the idea of any such intervention. I am quite sure that our northern neighbors are a great people, loving liberty, and endowed with a profound sense of justice. To talk of interference in the affairs of Latin America as a tendency of North American policy is absolutely absurd."

Mr. Calero startled Mexico last week by declaring in the Mexican Senate that the country's condition is more desperate than he had dared to tell. He said:

"I lied to the American Government for ten months, telling it that the Mexican revolution would be over in six weeks. I was forced to invest my diplomatic mission with a domino and mask.

"The truth is that the Department of Finance has not painted the situation as it really is. We should speak the truth, tho it destroys us. The truth is that the situation is desperate."

DRAINING ENGLAND BY EMIGRATION

THE DEPOPULATION of France proceeds from economic and social causes—the French never cut much of a figure as emigrants. But the dwindling of the population in England, "the citadel of the Empire," says the London *Outlook*, is the result of England's unceasing efforts to fill and occupy the vast waste places of the colonies with "adventurous scions" of the "*stirps Britannica*," the British stock. Australia contains an area fourteen times the size of Germany and twenty-five times that of the United Kingdom, yet Australia has a population of but 4,500,000. In South Africa and Canada a parallel condition of things exists. How can England, with its population increasing at a rate below that of Germany and Russia, keep strangers from seizing her territory? To quote the words of *The Outlook:*

"British supremacy in naval and commercial power was never before so fiercely and persistently challenged. We are caught in a competitive struggle of which it is impossible to imagine the end. The English race has inherited a territorial domain greater than any empire in the past and comprizing nearly all the unoccupied surface of the globe on which the white man finds his congenial home. Other nations who have entered the field of competition later, and are now in growing need of colonial outlets for surplus energy and population, are brought up in every direction by our notice-boards to 'keep off the grass.' A nation which puts up so many of these warnings round the most wealthy and attractive spaces of the globe needs to have its fences pretty strong and high. Two important questions which the Briton of to-day may well ask himself are, Whether his race has the strength and vitality to settle and develop these vast dominions, and whether other nations of the East and West will abstain from all trespass while that race makes the Empire British in deed as well as in name?"

The following statistical estimates illustrate the sweeping statements and dire forebodings of this leading London weekly:

"Emigration carries away from the shores of this country a good half of our natural increment 'on the wings of the stork.' In 1911 the net emigration from our islands of the 'native-born' amounted to 261,809, the largest figure ever recorded, but certain to be greatly increased by the record of 1912. How long can this country stand this incessant drain without a dangerous weakening of the body politic? Can we afford, even in Imperial interests, to draw thus heavily upon the garrison that holds the citadel of the Empire? And while we are doing this, the gross German emigration had declined in 1911 to 22,592, and this figure was exceeded by the incomers from Austria, Russia, and Italy. Germany adds every year 900,000 to her population, the United Kingdom only 400,000. All this suggests reflection, and the problem before the British people to-day is—how they are to settle sufficient of the genuine breed in the aching solitudes of the Empire to ensure the British character of its institutions and civilization. The stream of immigration into the dominions must be kept mainly British. Otherwise the Empire will cease to be British except in name, and the foundation of all Imperial sentiment and policy will disappear. How can this be done without a serious depletion of the United Kingdom? Already many complaints are heard, especially from Scotland and our English country districts, that the emigration agent is carrying off our best people."

The writer comes to the conclusion that if England can not hold her territory by British men, she must do so by British ships.

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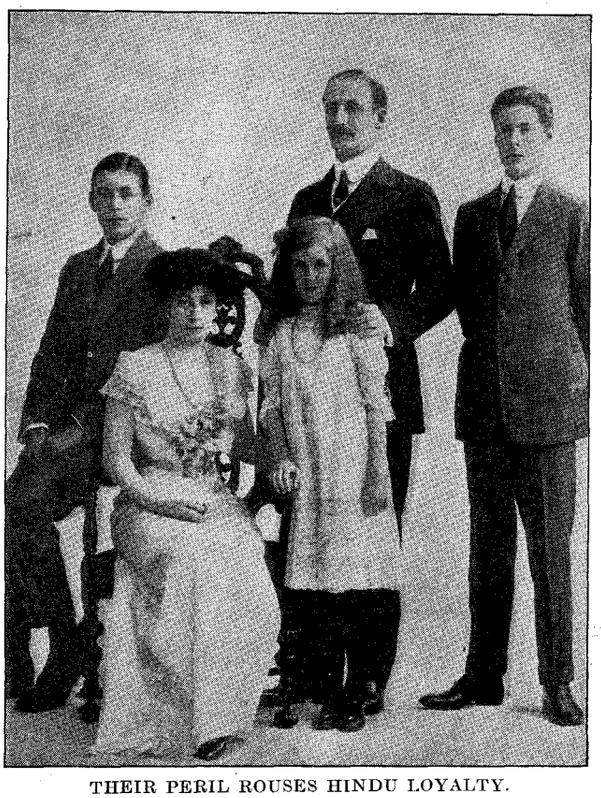
BOMBS BRINGING HARMONY IN INDIA

INSTEAD of starting a new Sepoy mutiny against British rule in India, it appears from the press of the peninsula that the recent acts of terrorism have strangely had just the opposite result. Widespread indignation has been roused among both natives and English residents of India by the murder of Dhebendra Kumar Ghose on January 14 at Comilla, Bengal, and the attempt on the lives of Lord and Lady Hardinge on December 23 at Delhi. During a perfectly quiet spell of considerable duration, Hindustan had welcomed its British Emperor and Empress so enthusiastically that the most suspicious of its English critics freely conceded that the Oriental dependency had rid itself of its ugly political mood. And now the revival of that mood for a moment has stirred emotions which, strange to say, are throwing the rulers and the ruled into each other's arms, making them forget their differences of the past, and inciting them to cooperate with each other to crush anarchism, which each has now come to recognize as a foe to East-Indian progress, and not something to be fostered by the natives as a movement which will free the country from its alien yoke and bring prosperity to India. This note is being struck in all parts of the peninsula, and by members of all classes, races, and creeds; while its echo is ringing in all sections of the press: thus, for once, in the determination to throttle the terrorists, India has found a plank on which the alien administrators and their native charges can stand united. Naturally enough, therefore, tho the head of the white bureaucracy has been severely wounded and still is lying on a sick bed, while one native has been killed outright, one horribly mutilated, and several others bear scars of wounds inflicted by the exploding bomb at Delhi, and still another life has been sacrificed in Bengal, the British as well as the East-Indians almost feel disposed to regard the recent exhibitions of the nihilistic mania as blessings in disguise, calculated to promote peace and progress. These deductions are forced on our mind by the East-Indian newspaper comments on the present condition of affairs, a few samples of which may be quoted in support of them.



THEIR PERIL ROUSES HINDU LOYALTY.

Lord and Lady Hardinge, and their family.

The bomb that nearly made these children orphans has had the unexpected effect of cementing Anglo-Indian solidarity.

Reviewing the situation created by the recrudescence of terrorism, *The Pioneer* (Allahabad), which is accredited to be the mouthpiece of British-Indian officialdom, says editorially:

"The indignation of the country over the outrage (perpetrated against the Viceroy) has been manifesting itself unmistakably, and, what is not always the case in India, has been manifesting itself speedily. . . . The stir of opinion has been so genuine that representative public meetings have been assembled spontaneously on all sides to denounce a crime which has revolted the feelings of the country. At Lahore, Lucknow, Allahabad, Bankipur, not to speak of Delhi itself, and many other centers, meetings have been convened which have exprest the universal sentiment with entire simplicity and explicitness. There is no doubt that the discovery of the assassin or assassins would be hailed over the greater part of India with genuine delight. We should recognize and be thankful for the moral change of attitude that this development reveals. At Delhi, where the indignation is naturally most vivid, the people are doing all they can to help the police to a discovery, and if any clue is forthcoming it will not be kept back."

The significance of this frank recognition in *The Pioneer* of the change which terrorism has effected in the Indians to make them desire to throttle terrorism rather than seek to obstruct the white Administration, gains its greatest force from the fact that this paper, during the last decade, has been most bitterly attacking the native educated community, and characterizing it as disaffected and disloyal toward the *Pax Brittanica*. However, this writer in no way exaggerates the meaning of the transformation, because educated natives, severally and collectively, have not only voiced their detestation of the recent tragedies, but also clearly have stated their determination to crush nihilism in the interests of Indian progress. Probably the most authoritative pronouncement in this respect came from the Hon. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, at the last session of the Indian National Congress, held at Bankipur, Behar, who spoke in the capacity of the President of the assembly, which aptly has been described as the unofficial parliament of Hindustan, and therefore his words reflect not only the opinion of the Hindu, Mohammedan, Sikh, and native Christian delegates gathered from the four corners of India who were present on the occasion, but also the temper of the three hundred millions of the Oriental dependency. As reported by the correspondent of the Associated Press of India, he said of the terrorists:

"Such persons are the enemies of their country and of the whole of humankind. Acts like these (the attempt on the lives of Lord and Lady Hardinge) will not, can never, secure or promote the well-being and progress of any people. The spirit out of which have sprung anarchical misdeeds must be exorcized. Everybody must join in stamping it out."

The means suggested to throttle terrorism are universally the same, and therefore the following course of action, suggested by a leading publicist of the Punjab in *The Tribune* (Lahore), may be taken to be representative of all:

"My countrymen . . . should on no account content themselves with even the most emphatic and whole-hearted denunciation of the cowardly outrage that they have demonstrated. They should do all that lies in their power to cope with the monster of anarchy with a view to exterminate or destroy it. The Government of the country may be depended upon to do what it can to destroy the anarchical propaganda—root and branch. But it is evident that success will crown the efforts of the Government only if these efforts enjoy the whole-hearted and unstinted cooperation of the people. What is wanted is an elaborate antianarchical campaign in which all classes and communities should take part, irrespective of color, caste, or creed."

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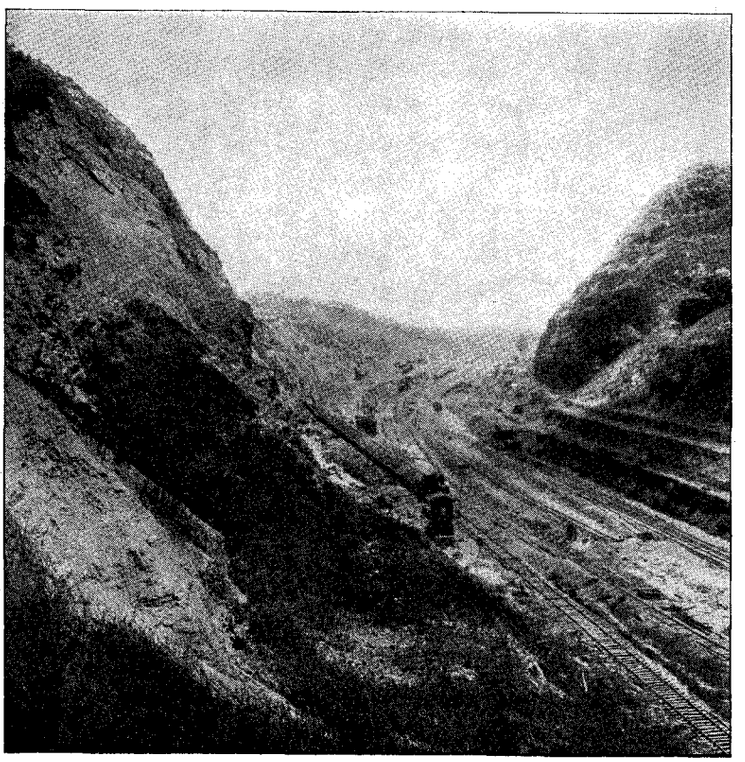
THE SLIDES OF CULEBRA

THE NEWS of more great earth-slides in the Culebra Cut of the Panama Canal, with possibilities of such huge ones to follow that the completion of the canal may have to be postponed, gives interest to a general description of these slides from a geological point of view, contained in the last report of the Canal Geologist. The following abstract, with comment, appears in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, December 18):



WHERE THE SLIDES ARE SLIDING.

The great Culebra Cut, where enough earth hangs poised in the adjacent hills to fill the Canal. No fear of it, however, is felt by the Canal experts.

"The practical effect of the slides at Culebra has been only to increase the volume of excavation. It seems reasonably certain that they foretell no future danger to the uninterrupted continuation of the canal as a navigable channel. Some further flow of material into the channel after water is admitted is anticipated, but it will probably not be greater in amount than can be handled easily, without stopping navigation, by dredges working in the channel. Any assumption that filling the channel with water will offer material resistance to continuation of slides in progress is, it will be noted, rather reasonably denied by the report. So far, then, as can be foretold, the practical effect of the Culebra slides is not likely to be more than has been stated, namely, an increase by several million cubic yards in the amount of excavation required to secure a permanent channel.

"A thought that arises is: Could this extra excavation have been anticipated when the first estimate of quantities for the present channel was made? In introducing his report, the Canal Geologist says: 'It will be merely a case of removing a much greater yardage than was first estimated for, because the peculiar geological conditions of the material through which the cut is excavated were not sufficiently considered in the beginning.' Doubtless no very precise geological studies of the Culebra ridge were made previous to undertaking the excavation. Possibly, too, such studies would have revealed reasons for expecting earth slides as the excavation progressed. Could they have been precise enough under the conditions existing previous to American excavation to have warranted engineers in providing originally for such differences in slope of the cut sides as the occurring slides show to have been necessary? There is reasonable doubt, we think, that they could. If they had, and the enlarged cut section had been planned at the beginning, no less earth would have had to be excavated and, probably, the unit cost of its excavation would not have been materially smaller.

"The geologist feels, justly enough, perhaps, that a part in the planning of subsurface engineering workings rightfully belongs to him. Many such works would be better planned, doubtless, had the geologist a part in the planning. At best, however, there can be very little certainty about subsurface conditions in detail until excavation brings us closely into presence with the details. It is want of knowledge in detail mostly that brings disaster in subsurface workings, and not want of knowledge of general geologic conditions. This fact is, perhaps, nowhere better illustrated than in the construction history of Alpine tunnels. Scarcely one of these tunnels has been undertaken without most exhaustive preliminary geological study. Wherever in these tunnels a construction disaster has occurred its possibility had not been indicated by the geological studies. The trouble came from some local variation from the normal, and geological reasoning will not nor can it be expected to foretell and enumerate such local variations. If it prophesies somewhat accurately the probable normal conditions it has done well.

"Lest these remarks be misapprehended we will state again that in many cases where subsurface work is to be planned the geologist can be of decided service to the engineer. The limitations of geology are very narrow, however, when it comes to specifying details in subsurface conditions, and it is specific advanced knowledge of details that the engineer usually wants most. In sinking a shaft, or driving a tunnel, or excavating a cut through a mountain ridge, the engineer is continually stepping into the dark, and about the only precaution he can take is at each step to try well the ground ahead before he plants his foot."

DUNCES WHO MAY BLAME TOBACCO—That over 90 per cent. of all boys who fail in the grammar and high schools are smokers, is asserted by Prof. M. V. O'Shea of the University of Wisconsin, as quoted in the University's *Press Bulletin* (Madison, December 16). The tobacco evil, he declares, is the most serious one that the public schools have to contend with. We read:

"Most boys do not learn to smoke because they like tobacco, but because their schoolfellows smoke. It is a social thing with the boy. By doing it he thinks he is one of 'the crowd' and not an 'outsider.' Unruly boys are almost always addicted to the cigaret habit. Smoking robs pupils of their docility. Records kept of the work of students who were not addicted to the smoking habit when they entered the high school but who acquired it later show that not only did these pupils become harder to manage, but the quality of their school work also declined greatly. What a hold the smoking evil has gained on public-school boys is indicated by the statements made by a number of high-school principals who declare that from 50 to 80 per cent. of high-school pupils are now using cigarets. It is an interesting fact that the strongest sentiment against smoking has arisen in communities in which the raising of tobacco is the principal industry. Tobacco men do not want young boys in their own communities to smoke, and in a number of places in Wisconsin various organizations have taken a stand against smoking by school children."

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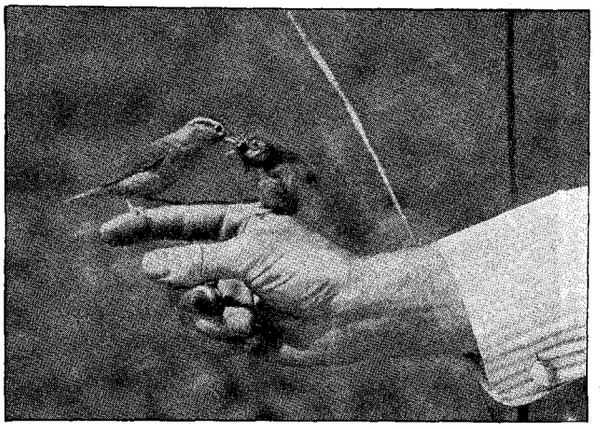
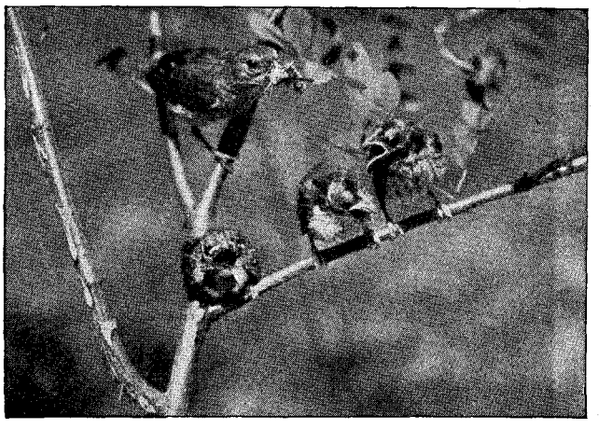


THE WORM-EATING WARBLER

"Is ever busy hunting out and devouring the worms that lurk among the forest foliage."



THE INDIGO BIRD

Devours the destructive brown-tail moth, as well as plant lice, mosquitoes, canker-worms, and beetles.

INTERSTATE TRAVELERS

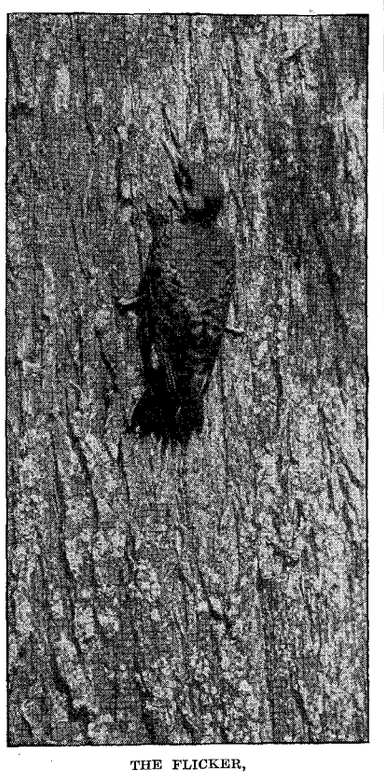
TO SAVE THE MIGRATORY BIRDS

SHALL the Federal Government take the migratory birds under its wing? If a bird winters in Cuba and visits half-a-dozen States on its way there and back, shall we trust to these States, or any of them, to take care of the passing visitor? They attempt to do so, but so far with such unsatisfactory results that our migratory birds, especially those of sea and shore, are rapidly becoming extinct, and with the further result that destructive insects are allowed to multiply and crops thereby to suffer. By preserving the birds, which their friends now think may best be done by Federal statute, as they are surely interstate travelers, we may leave the interrelation of animal and vegetable life to take care of the rest of the problem. Says Mr. George Gladden, discussing this problem in *Country Life in America* (Garden City, N. Y., February):

"Experienced ornithologists and entomologists are agreed that, as bird life decreases, insect life increases; also, that birds are more efficient in keeping down insect pests than are all other agencies, natural and artificial, combined. These facts take on startling significance in the light of statistics which present the actual financial damage done annually by destructive insects, together with the assurance that insectivorous birds are steadily decreasing in numbers.

"By no less an authority than the United States Department of Agriculture, we are told that the actual damage done to crops by insects in a single year (1904) represented the enormous sum of $420,-100,000, of which nearly one-half ($200,-000,000) was damage done to cereals alone. Other startling statistics from the same source put the annual cost of the codling-moth and the curculio apple pests at about $8,250,000 for spraying operations alone, and $12,000,000 as representing the shrinkage in the value of the apple crop; while the damage done in some years by the chinch-bug wheat pest, and the cotton-boll weevil is reckoned at $40,000,000. The various tree-insects cost $100,000,000 a year.

"The ominous fact that insectivorous birds are decreasing in number appears to be due solely to the inadequate protection which they receive in many States, while not a few actually legalize the killing of several species which are exceedingly valuable as destroyers of insect pests and devourers of weed seeds. To mention only a few conspicuous instances, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, and Tennessee legalize the killing of robins as 'game.' Blackbirds have the same status and suffer the same fate in Louisiana, South Carolina, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia; and doves are slaughtered by the wholesale in twenty-six States. Our northern bobolink is killed by countless thousands (as the 'reed-bird') in many Southern States; in fact, the slaughter of this useful and beautiful little bird, one of the most delightful of our songsters in the Northern States, is pursued industriously every fall within the very limits of the national capital, when the birds flock in the marshlands along the eastern branch of the Potomac River.



THE FLICKER,

A wonderful destroyer of insects, is widely hunted.

"Of the sixty-odd species of shore birds, at least thirty are of great value to farmers as destroyers of crop-damaging insects. All of these birds are being rapidly exterminated. . . . 'So adverse to shore birds are present conditions that the wonder is that any escape. Both in fall and in spring they are shot along the whole route of their migration, north and south. Their habit of decoying readily and persistently, coming back in flocks to the decoys again and again, in spite of murderous volleys, greatly lessens their chances of escape.'

"To this it may be added that the same fate is rapidly overtaking all waterfowl, and especially the wild ducks. In all States where spring shooting is permitted, these birds are hunted incessantly from the time of their arrival from their northern breeding grounds in the fall until their return thither in the early spring. These States, along or near the Atlantic coast, include Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina."

The idea of Federal protection for migratory birds finds justification, its friends urge, in the inadequacy of much State legislation and its frequent lack of enforcement. Three measures to this end were reported during the last session of Congress, and one of them, the McLean Bill, has just passed the Senate. A determined fight is to be made by its friends to put it through the House before adjournment. Says Mr. Gladden:

"It will furnish a speedy remedy for conditions which are

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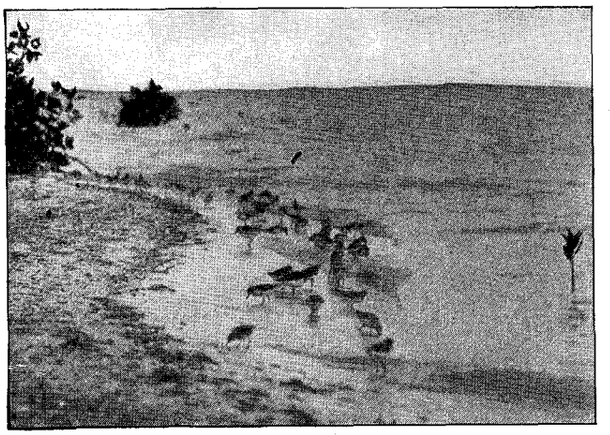
GREAT HUNTING FOR A GROWN MAN.
A "sportsman" shooting shore birds over decoys.



A GUN IN THE PLACE OF THE CAMERA
Would have wiped out this busy little flock of turnstones and sandpipers.

WHO FAVOR PROTECTION.

not only essentially brutal, but which involve serious and utterly needless economic loss to the country annually."

AN IMPOSSIBLE TELEPHONE

APPARENTLY there are Frenchmen who do not believe that the telephone is a French product. In a recent article, quoted in these pages, it was claimed for Charles Bourseul, a government clerk in Paris, that he discovered and described in print the principles of the telephone in 1854, nearly a quarter of a century before its first public demonstration by Graham Bell, and that only official discouragement prevented his bringing his experiments to the practical stage. But it is shown by Albert Dauzat, in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 4) that Bourseul's telephone was not a workable instrument. It had nothing in common with the later invention, whether we ascribe this to Bell, or admit the claims of others, such as Gray and Dolbear. Says Mr. Dauzat:

"From the scientific standpoint it matters little, for the establishment of priority, that the practical realization of the telephone was due to Bell, if the theoretic invention, at least in its essential principles, had been effected previously. But I believe it possible to show, not only that Bourseul's researches were not utilized by his successor, but that they had quite a different starting-point, which has never been taken up again in the search for a method of speech-transmission. Bourseul is thus the first precursor of the telephone—meaning by this word the electric transmission of the voice; he was not, properly speaking, its inventor.

"The transmission of sound by electricity had been the object of various investigations before Bourseul, . . . but he was the first to attempt the transmission of the sounds of speech. Unfortunately, he did not publish the result of his researches.

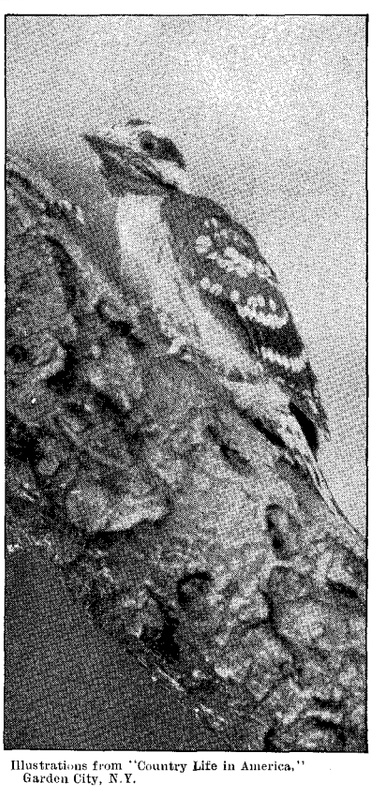
"The only document that we possess is an article that appeared in *L'Illustration* in 1854. . . . . .

"After noting the principal applications of electricity in the transmission of signals to a distance, Bourseul spoke of the possibility of transmitting speech by an analogous process. Analyzing briefly the nature of language, he concluded: 'Reproduce these vibrations exactly and you will also reproduce the syllables.'

"The end of his article contained this truly prophetic phrase:

"'Whatever happens, it is certain that in a more or less distant future, speech will be transmitted to a distance by electricity.' And he ended thus:

"'I have begun experiments; they are delicate and demand time and patience—but the approximations obtained enable us to foresee a favorable result.'"



Illustrations from "Country Life in America," Garden City, N.Y.

THE DOWNY WOODPECKER
Works summer and winter hunting orchard enemies.

Mr. Dauzat bids us note that in the brief hint of his plan which Bourseul gives in what follows, and which has already been quoted in these columns, Bourseul explicitly states that the diaphragm used by him successively makes and breaks an electric circuit. This, it is noted, is not at all the principle of the telephone as we have it. The young French physicist was barking up quite another tree; he had conceived an instrument working somewhat like the Morse telegraph. Mr. Dauzat goes on to say:

"On the contrary, the principle of the telephone is based, as we all know, on induction currents that were formed in Bell's earliest transmitter (since replaced by the microphone), as the plate, vibrating with the voice, receded from the magnet or approached it.

"It is doubtful whether the phenomena of induction were sufficiently studied and known in 1854 to enable speech to be transmitted, but Bourseul had not thought of this. And the following phrase, which is somewhat singular, shows what ideas the author had of the conditions under which voice-transmission might be effected:

"'It is true that the intensity of the sounds produced will be variable at the starting-point, where the plate vibrates with the voice, and constant at the receiving-station, where it vibrates electrically, but it can be shown that this can not alter the sounds.'

"The conclusion is at least unexpected. The utilization of induction-currents has made it possible to obtain just the same variability of the sound at the receiving-station that exists at the transmitter—an indispensable condition for the transmission of speech."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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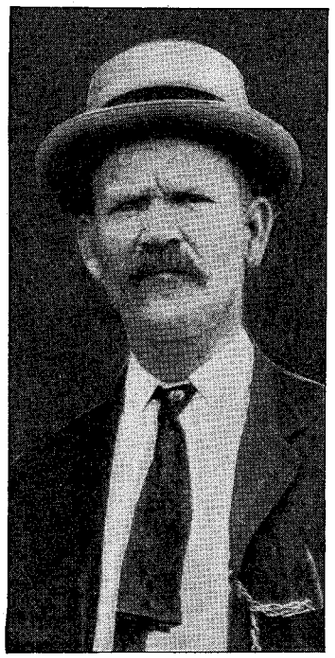
INVESTIGATING THE LIGHTNING

OBSERVATIONS and experiments on atmospheric electric discharges carried on by Prof. Alfred J. Henry of the U. S. Weather Bureau at the government station at Mount Weather, in the Virginia Blue Ridge, are described in an article contributed to *Popular Electricity* (Chicago, February) by Waldron Fawcett. Professor Henry is quoted by Mr. Fawcett as saying that if the subject of lightning were better understood there would be a reduction in the number of persons killed from this cause, a mortality that totals 700 to 800 persons annually, in addition to twice that number injured. He also emphasizes the fact that the great increase in recent years in the number of electrical light and power transmission lines has stimulated the development of means of protection, so that nowadays the electric power plants and lines are better protected from lightning than are the average farm buildings. Moreover:



Courtesy of "Popular Electricity."

OUR LIGHTNING INVESTIGATOR.

Prof. Alfred J. Henry, the Weather Bureau's expert, who believes better knowledge would reduce the number of lightning fatalities.

"Speaking for the benefit of rural and suburban residents, Professor Henry says that he is confident that while absolute protection can not be secured unless the building is incased in a network of wires, he is confident that a building with a properly installed system of lightning-conductors will fare better than one without such a system if a discharge of the most violent type should fall upon it. He also urges that wire fences be grounded at every fifth post, the galvanized ground wire extending at least two feet into the earth. As for lightning-conductors on buildings, particularly farm buildings, the Weather Bureau expert holds that, in a general way, a terminal 20 inches long should be erected every eighteen or twenty feet along the ridge of the roof, in addition to short terminal wires on each cupola, chimney, or other salient point on the roof liable to be struck.

"According to all the governmental investigations, lightning (a violent discharge of electricity either between one cloud and another, between a cloud and the earth, or between two strata of air differently electrified) is commonly assumed to discharge from a higher to a lower level, altho it may be from either or both. Clear air, it has been found, is, as a rule, electrified positively, but in rain the electrification ranges from a high negative to a high positive, altho it is more often positive. During a single storm the air may change back and forth several times from a positive to a negative condition, and the difference in potential between the earth and a point ten feet above it may amount to hundreds or even thousands of volts.

"Up to date no one of the scientists has been able to determine the exact nature of a lightning flash. Experiments with kites have shown the varying potentials between air strata, and there is the general theory that electricity flows from a positive to a negative body, but for all that there is evidence that a lightning discharge is in most cases pulsating. It is claimed that a lightning stroke differs according to the direction of the flash and as to whether the earth is positive or negative. The violence of a discharge and its effects are matters of pressure or tension, say between the earth and a cloud. There may be an adjustment of potentials following a discharge.

"The lightning experts some time ago discovered that most flashes are composed of several discharges following one another at certain intervals in the path made by the first discharge. This is the line of investigation which the Smithsonian Institution is following by means of grants from the Hodgkins Fund. It has been ascertained that a flash may be composed of anywhere from fourteen to forty separate discharges, and not only is what appears to the naked eye as one flash in reality a number of parallel flashes, but the flash has width like a ribbon. The Smithsonian Institution is also endeavoring to time the duration of lightning flashes. Meanwhile at the Harvard College Observatory attempts are being made to photograph the spectrum of lightning.

"With linear lightning making up the first general class, we have as a second class ball lightning, or, as it is sometimes called, fire ball or globular lightning. The balls vary in size from a half inch to several feet in diameter, and they also differ in motion from linear lightning, being possibly even more erratic. Ball lightning is not, however, to be confounded with St. Elmo's light, a blue or red electric discharge sometimes seen on the masts of ships and more rarely on church spires.

"In their observation of lightning flashes and tests of lightning-conductors the Federal experts have found an ideal testing station in the Washington Monument. The famous obelisk is struck by lightning a number of times every year, but no havoc has ever been wrought, thanks to an ingenious system of lightning-conductors, the key-note of the installation being found in a small pyramid of aluminum weighing about 100 ounces, which crowns the capstone of the monument. This headpiece is connected with rods that descend 600 feet to a well sunk to a considerable depth below the level of the earth. The monument has been visited by as many as five electric bolts within an interval of twenty minutes, but the protective system has alway proved equal to all the exactions imposed upon it."

PSYCHOLOGY OF GAMBLING

AN HABITUAL GAMBLER is only one remove from a mentally diseased person. The chief allurement and the chief excitement of gambling is found in the rapid alternation of opposing emotions, and that without participation of the intellect. Thus habitual gaming unfits its votaries for all concentrated mental effort, and in its most exaggerated form it is an affair rather of pathology than of morals. Gaming even tends to alter the facial expression—to produce what is called the "gambler's face," characterized by a peculiar hardness which is easily recognizable. All this we learn from an article contributed to *The Medical Record* (New York) by Dr. J. Leonard Corning, of New York. He sketches rapidly the world-wide character of the craze, and notes that law-makers have tried to stamp out the evil by stringent legislation, but adds that "the fact that these laws have been powerless to stamp out the practise is the best proof of how firmly the propensity is rooted in the instinctive life of the race." After an experimental study of the emotions concerned, by means of what is called "the curve of suspense," Dr. Corning states his conclusion thus:

"The emotions in gaming are aroused or rather racked in a unique and extreme fashion. That in time the affective functions, motor, vasomotor, and sensory, must inevitably become erratic, disharmonized, seems a wholly warranted conclusion. Here, then, are all the psychoneural elements necessary to the establishment of addiction; and it is a matter of surprize to the writer that an implication so apparent should have been so widely overlooked.

"From the foregoing considerations, it is easy to understand why those who are the chronic victims of the gaming habit are so little fitted for the routine that enters so largely into the activities of common life. This inefficiency of the gamester has long been recognized, and his restless, feverish nights, with their succeeding days of futile, maundering wistfulness, have provided texts for the diatribes of the moralists. Not much, in view of history and the practically universal love of hazard, can be accomplished by such fulminations. Nor has drastic legislation, however much it may have helped to mitigate it, sufficed to suppress the gaming evil. Of more promise, perhaps, because

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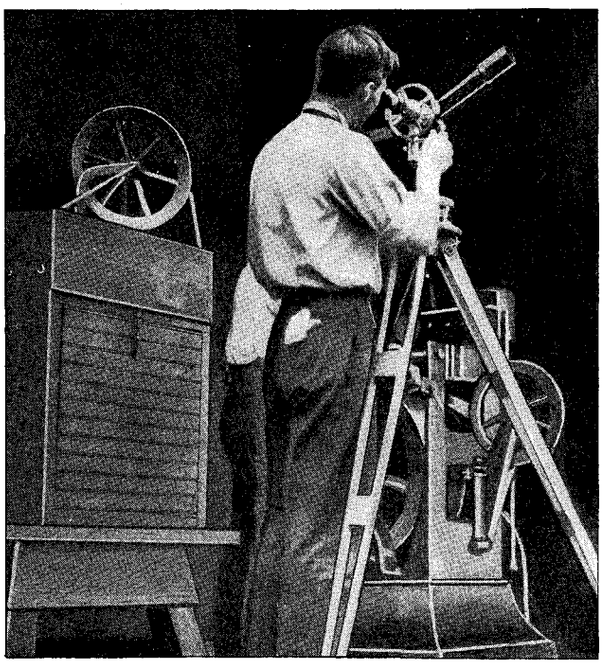
more rational, would be a systematic attempt to spread abroad a knowledge of the essentially morbid nature of the gaming habit; while at the same time frankly recognizing the legitimacy of the love of hazard when properly applied, as in the building up of new industries, war, games of skill, and the like. A considerable approval of the drama of the better sort should likewise be exprest, since through its mechanism both a logical progress and a logical ending are made possible, while at the same time suspense is maintained without undue racking of the emotions."

SECRET OF "TEMPERED COPPER"

THE OLD FABLE about the ability of the ancients to temper copper as we now temper steel, so that copper knives with a sharp cutting edge could be produced, has been often disproved, but still frequently crops up. Its probable origin is now shown by Walter Gowland, a distinguished English metallurgist and emeritus professor at the Royal School of Mines, as well as an antiquary of note. Professor Gowland proves that it is possible to make bronze very hard by hammering, and that the sharp prehistoric knives of "tempered copper" were really of bronze with hammered edges. He shows also that the ancients smelted bronze directly from ores of mixt copper and tin, so that they may not have been aware of the fact that it is an alloy. We quote from an account in *The Mining and Scientific Press* (San Francisco, December 28), which says:

"Walter Gowland, at a recent lecture in London, . . . showed that during the early metal age, and even later, bronze was not obtained by melting metallic copper and tin together, but by the reduction of oxidized copper ores containing cassiterite, or of copper ores to which cassiterite ore was added. It is important that this fact should be recorded, seeing that some modern metallurgists allege that such a process is impossible, and that whenever tin and copper ores are smelted together the tin does not unite with the copper but passes into the slag. These allegations were evidently not founded on experiment, but on erroneous deductions from the methods of smelting in use at the present time.

"In order to determine the possibility of producing bronze, Mr. Gowland constructed a simple furnace consisting merely of a hole in the ground. In this he treated a mixture of 15 pounds of malachite, containing 30 per cent. copper, and 10 pounds of cassiterite ore, containing 20 per cent. tin, together with charcoal and limestone. . . . On the conclusion of the reaction, the slag and remaining fuel were removed and the metal allowed to solidify. An analysis of the metal showed 78 per cent. copper and 22 per cent. tin. A series of experiments were undertaken with varying proportions of the ore, and in every case copper-tin alloys were obtained. . . . The second point raised by Mr. Gowland referred to the supposed lost art of tempering bronze. In the old days the bronze castings for tools and weapons were hammered at the cutting edges to produce the right degree of hardness and temper. No other method was ever employed, such as heat treatment. The same effect can be produced on modern bronzes, by hammering, and in fact an even greater hardness can be obtained. Thus the notion that the art of tempering bronze has been lost is a fallacy."



Illustrations from "Popular Electricity," Chicago.

MT. WEATHER OBSERVATORY,
Where Professor Henry's experiments are made.

THE STUDY OF THE DIVINING-ROD

SUPERSTITION or pure fakery are usually considered by scientific men to be the basis of the so-called "divining-rod," used in its various forms to find subterranean springs; but a large part of the public continue to believe in it, and many men of education who have witnessed its achievements assert that "there must be something in it." What that "something" is, if indeed it exists, may now be ascertained, for at least two bodies of serious investigators are on its track—one of them an official commission created for the purpose by the French Government, and the other a voluntary association formed in Germany. *La Nature* (Paris, December 21) notes that its correspondence regarding this matter is becoming too large for reply even in its published "letter box." So Mr. Edward Alfred Martel, its editor, a voluminous and authoritative scientific writer, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and officer of several scientific bodies, writes:

"At present, investigation of the so-called divining-rod is centralized in France in a subcommittee of the Commission of Scientific Studies of the Department of Agriculture, instituted in 1910 under the Bureau of Waters and Forests. This committee . . . is directed to examine and to test the various devices proposed for the automatic discovery of springs, including those based on the use of the 'divining-rod.' The results hitherto obtained by this commission are too incomplete, insufficient, and even contradictory to be formulated yet in an official report.

"Considering the surprizing discoveries made during several years in regard to radiations of all sorts and their derived phenomena, it may be proper to ask whether there is not some radioactive influence of underground waters, which may act physiologically on the organism of the persons in whose hands the rod and its congeners seem to turn towards the subterranean currents of water.

"The great difficulty is to distinguish, in the alleged 'diviners,' sincerity and real physical effect from charlatanism and auto-suggestion.

"All that it is now possible to say is that it is right to continue to study this question without shelving it prematurely a second time, as was done in 1854 in Chevreul's report to the Academy of Sciences. Consequently all serious and authentic information that may be sent either to any member of the commission or to the editor of *La Nature* will be welcomed and examined with great care.

"In Germany . . . the use of the divining-rod seems to have gained public favor. In 1911 there was formed at Stuttgart an association for clearing up the problem of the divining-rod. . . . By April 1, 1912, this counted 500 members. As the annual dues are only five marks [about $1.25], any interested person may join without great expense. . . . The Association has already published three pamphlets, one on investigations made with the divining-rod in German South Africa, which succeeded in the proportion of 70 to 80 per cent.; another on operations in Hanover; and a third on the bibliography of the divining-rod since 1610.

"Such is the present state of this problem, which has been discust for centuries, and about which it is impossible to say anything more definite, for the moment."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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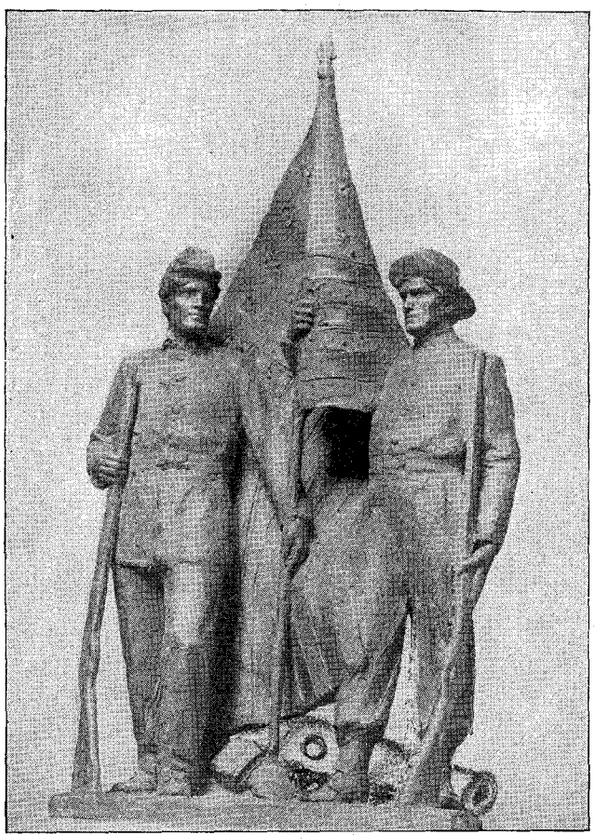
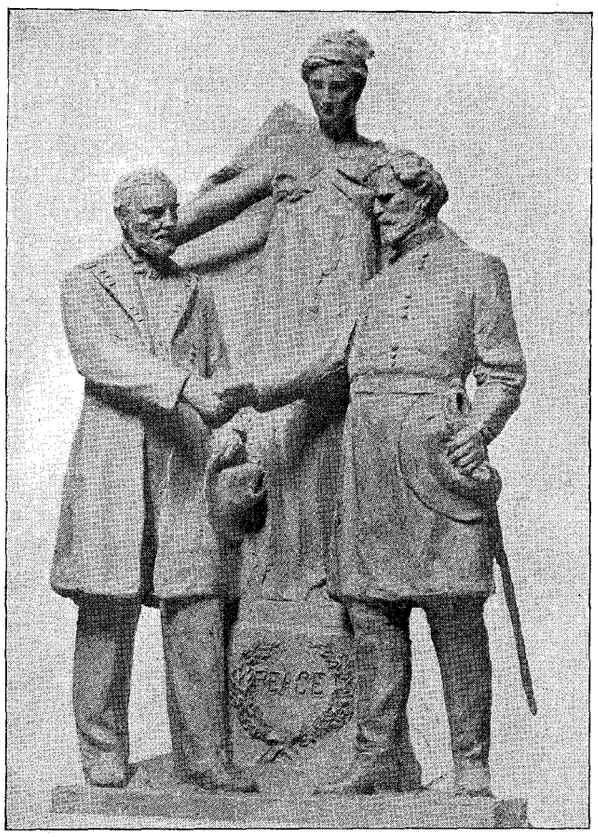


"PEACE IN THE RANKS OF THE BLUE AND THE GRAY."
Over the south entrance.



GRANT AND LEE.
Over the north entrance.

BRONZE GROUPS WHICH WILL FORM PART OF THE "REUNION" MONUMENT.

A MONUMENT FOR THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

IT HAS TAKEN half a century for the opposing sentiments of the North and South to agree upon a mutual memorial. The first monument celebrating "the Blue and the Gray," and thereby expressing a reunited country, is about to be erected in the city of Fitzgerald, Georgia. The movement, of which the monument is the visible expression, is yet less than a year old, having been started last fall in this Georgian city; but, says *The Leader Enterprise* (Fitzgerald), it is "already receiving National encouragement," and both sides of the Mason-and-Dixon line are sending their contributions. The design of the monument has been excuted by the monumental architect, E. M. Viguesney, of Americus, Georgia, who has succeeded in weaving together the expressions of "peace in the ranks of the Blue and the Gray."

"At the base, the monument is 56 feet square, while its height is approximately 125 feet. It will stand at the intersection of Central Avenue and Main Street, the geographical center of the city. The four granite steps leading from the ground to the entrance of the monument typify the four years of war. There are four doors, the art glass over each door bearing an inscription—that on the north to the Grand Army of the Republic, that on the south to the Confederate Veterans, and those on the east and west to the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Woman's Relief Corps.

"Inside the monument there will be life-size statues of Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln facing each other on opposite sides, and glass cases for war relics will occupy corresponding positions on the two opposite sides.

"The cut of the monument given here is facing the north. The immense bronze statues over the north entrance represent Lee and Grant shaking hands, and behind them is the Spirit of Peace. Over the door on the south will be a Northern and Southern soldier supporting a United States flag. The group on the west portrays Opportunity and Progress, while on the east the bronze statues represent Prosperity. The bronze work of the monument will be executed by the well-known sculptor, Frank C. Hibbard, of Chicago.

"The winged figure of Peace on top of the monument is eighteen feet in height, and she is holding aloft in one hand a palm branch while in the other hand she has a wreath of myrtle and olive leaves."

Fitzgerald, we are told by this local paper, tho in the heart of the South, was built "as a Northern soldiers' town"; but at the present time its population "is about evenly divided between 'Yankees and Crackers,'" hence "a more fitting location for this peace monument could not have been selected." It was in Fitzgerald that the "Blue and Gray Association" came into existence and, observes our contemporary, "this is the logical place for symbolizing peace and a reunited country." We read finally:

"The monument will be constructed of granite, bronze, and glass, and the approximate cost will be $150,000. The funds for its construction will be raised by contributions, and the committee in charge of the work is now preparing to launch a national campaign for this purpose, and support will be forthcoming from all over the country.

"Within a few miles of Fitzgerald the last scene of the war was played, Mr. Jefferson Davis being captured near Irwinville, May 10, 1865."

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LATEST AUTHOR OF SHAKESPEARE

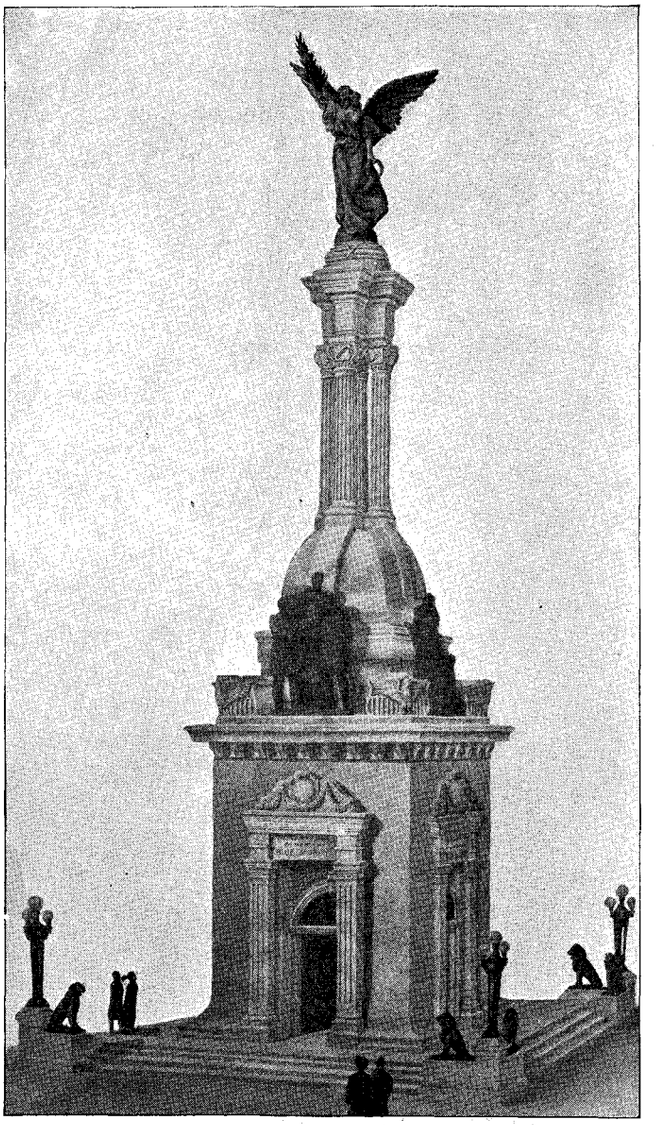
ANOTHER MAN who wrote Shakespeare's plays has been discovered. A Belgian professor of French literature is out with the news, not that Shakespeare is Bacon, but that Shakespeare is Rutland. This new pleader, who embodies his arguments in a 560-page volume, is Celestin Demblon, who, as he confesses, became convinced some years ago that the Baconians had demonstrated that the Shakespeare of Stratford did not write the plays; while, on the other hand, the Shakespeareans had equally proven that Bacon did not. So Professor Demblon turned his energies to finding the real culprit. His success has seemingly so satisfied him that he has enlisted all the energy of yellow journalism in vaunting it in his book's title which reads:

"LORD RUTLAND IS SHAKESPEARE—THE GREATEST OF MYSTERIES UNVEILED—SHAKESPEARE OUT OF THE RUNNING."

Mr. Alvan F. Sanborn writes from Paris to the Boston *Transcript* a summary of the new writer's argument. It was by a "curious irony" that an article by Mr. Sidney Lee, as Professor Demblon asserts, put him on the trail. He writes:

"Two points of this article gript me in the fullest sense of the word; an analysis of documents recently discovered by the Historical Commission of Monuments . . . at the Castle of Belvoir, the estate of the Rutlands; and, especially, an analysis of an unknown document loaned the author by Messrs. Pearson & Co. of Pall Mall place. This second document also relates to Rutland. We read therein that, in 1613—a year after the death of Roger—Francis, his younger brother and the executor of his will, paid to William Shakespeare the sum of 44 shillings in gold for 'semi-professional services' . . . what business had 'Shakespeare' . . . had in this rather northern castle of Belvoir remote from London and Stratford? And why had Roger Manners, Lord Rutland, bestirred himself to procure from the Council of Heraldry for John Shaxper, the father of William Shaxper, the title of petty nobility which has given rise to so much discussion—another incident revealed by the article of Mr. Lee?

"Immediately I was seized with a desire to learn more of Rutland, of whom there was no biography—a circumstance that explains everything—not even, up to very recent years, a simple encyclopedia sketch. . . . I was referred to the Dictionary of National Biography. . . . Here at last were a few lineaments of the biography of Count Roger Manners of Rutland. The article was only a column and a half long, references included—written by Mr. Archbold, first unconscious biographer of the author of 'Hamlet.' These lineaments were enough: a glance at them convinced me! To one familiar with the characters and the chronology of the so-called Shakespearean works, the general concordance was as perfect as striking. . . . In details, as in the ensemble, the biography of the exhumed poet and the elements of his immortal work dovetail at all points, and if a certain number of insignificant gaps persist, there is not a single discordance."



A MEMORIAL OF REUNION.

This monument, to be erected at Fitzgerald, Ga., is to be a symbol of "peace and a reunited country."

Professor Demblon presents a biography of Rutland, the chief features of which Mr. Sanborn rehearses:

"Roger Manners, fifth Count of Rutland, born the sixth of October, 1576, lost his father, John Manners, fourth Count of Rutland, in 1588. His mother, Elizabeth Charleton, sent him to Queen's College, University of Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by precocious talent and equally precocious passions. In 1596 he was sent with written instructions from Francis Bacon to the University of Padua; he passed through Paris . . . and Switzerland. Falling ill, he was able to stay in Italy only a year and a half; he sojourned at Padua, Verona, and Venice . . . and returned to England to take his law degree at twenty-two (Gray's Inn, 1598). Altho he had not been a diligent student, he became one of the scholars of his time, enamored of letters—also of music—and endowed with an imagination upon which it would be superfluous to insist. For a time, people were astonished—we have testimony thereto—that he produced nothing; then, naturally, they thought no more about the matter. His generosity was equalled only by his courage—and by his wit, at once spontaneous and penetrating, composed of a disconcerting gaiety speedily disillusioned and of accesses of tragic melancholy. . . . Rutland participated in several campaigns. He married, at the beginning of 1599, . . . the daughter of Sir Philip Sidney, Elizabeth, whose widowed mother had married his friend, Essex, the favorite of the Queen, nine years his senior. The Queen named him intendant of Sherwood Forest . . . Unfortunately, Essex, discontented and deposed from favor on his return from his campaign in Ireland, induced Rutland to join the disastrous conspiracy of February 8, 1601. . . . . .

"After the failure of an escapade in which more than two hundred gentlemen participated, Count Robert Devereaux of Essex and other seigneurs ascended the scaffold. Thanks to the intervention of his family—and a thirty-thousand-pound fine!—Rutland, who was twenty-seven at the time, was saved. . . . He was long kept in sight as a semi-prisoner, at his uncle's venerable castle of Uffington. . . . Shortly after being made king James Stuart I. . . . showed him great favor; first by putting him in charge of an embassy to Denmark to felicitate Christian IV. upon the birth of a son, . . . and then by naming him intendant of Birkwood Park, of Grantham and of Mansfield, successively. . . . His health was often unsettled, and death

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surprized him (June, 1612), while on a journey—in the city of Cambridge, where he had been a student—and a little later it took, in her turn, the admirable woman to whom he had united his sublime life. . . His glorious tomb, like that of all of the Rutlands, is not far from the castle of Belvoir, at Bottesford (Leicestershire)."

The Belgian writer seems to follow the biographical theory of Mr. Frank Harris in seeing Rutland's self-portraiture in half the leading characters of the plays. Thus:

'According to M. Demblon, Rutland painte his own portrait in *Biron* of 'Love's Labour's Lost,' in *Bassanio* of 'The Merchant of Venice,' in *Benedick* of 'Much Ado About Nothing,' in *Jaques* of 'As You Like It,' in *Hamlet*, in *Brutus* of 'Julius Caesar,' in *Prospero* of 'The Tempest,' that of his wife, whom M. Demblon believes to have been a collaboratress, in *Portia* of 'The Merchant of Venice,' *Beatrice* of 'Much Ado About Nothing,' etc.; those of his friends in numerous characters which may not be specified here, and those of the theatrical and tavern types; Augustin Phillips and Shaxper of Stratford in *Bardolf* and *Sir John Falstaff*, respectively. He wrote the first two 'Henry Sixths' (as well as 'Venus and Adonis') during the student days at Cambridge, whence their obvious immaturity."

THE MODERN STAGE FATHER

IS THE MODERN FATHER a narrow-minded despot and bully? English plays issuing from the younger men who have the reputation of going to reality for their themes seem to point this assertion. A London paper calls attention to the fact that five recent "West End" successes exhibit the father's attempt to rule the household, and in each case he spends the greater part of his time storming, bullying, or laying down the law for the benefit of his sons and daughters. Of the five plays mentioned, "Milestones," "Hindle Wakes," "Rutherford and Son," have been seen here, and the first is one of the season's great successes, its two companies being about to celebrate their 200th performance. The second was almost a prompt failure, and the third was saved for a time by its superb acting. Perhaps one reason not all these plays have repeated their London successes here is because we have another order of fathers among us. The London *Daily News* gives a brief sketch of these and the two not yet seen by us, bringing out this point of the overbearing parent:

FATHER AND SON IN "HINDLE WAKES."

Nathaniel Jeffcote (Herbert Lomax) tries to drive his son, *Alan* (Roland Young), into an unwelcome marriage.

"In Stanley Houghton's 'The Younger Generation,' he sternly refuses to allow his grown-up son to have a latch-key, and he is very angry with his daughter for wanting to marry some one she has met outside the home. In John Galsworthy's 'The Eldest Son,' tho the father is more kindly and seems to mean well, he so gets on the nerves of his son that the household is in a constant state of upheaval. In desperation—having failed to make any impression by more regular protests—the son comes home drunk one Saturday night. The whole trouble seems to be caused by the father's refusal to recognize that his son may expect to have some life of his own. In 'Milestones' there is a similar state of things. The father more or less bullies the whole household, even tho in his youth he has suffered from being sat on by his own father. He sternly insists, too, on his daughter marrying some one she does not want to marry.

"In Miss Sowerby's 'Rutherford and Son' the father was a volcanic eruption. He bullied his wife, daughter, and sons, and spoke at the tea-table as if he were addressing a meeting in the Albert Hall. In 'Hindle Wakes,' tho not so rough, he was quite as stern and unbending, and expected every member of the family to submit to his ideas on every possible subject.

"Is it simply a coincidence that all these five plays should be produced in the same year, or is it that they represent a tendency of the day? If they are true to modern life, the relations between the present-day father and his grown-up sons and daughters are very far from pleasant. If they are untrue, it is a remarkable coincidence that they should all be produced about the same time. There have, of course, been stern fathers on the stage before, but there has never been such a crop of them in one year."

The dramatic critic of the London *Daily News*, Mr. E. A. Baughan, thinks it's more than a coincidence that these particular representations of life at present crowd the boards. As a matter of explaining the dramatic fare set before us, and possibly also the presence in this country of English younger sons, particularly in the West, it may be well to read what he says:

"Allowing for stage exaggeration, there are probably hundreds of fathers in the North as hard as *John Rutherford*, and the stern fathers in the other plays are not very exceptional. There is no doubt that there is constant clashing between the older and the younger generations, and there is probably a good deal more now than there used to be, simply because modern conditions are more likely to cause prolonged friction between father and son.

"In the old days a son rarely stayed at home after he was twenty, and usually he left earlier. He was expected to earn his living quickly, and if he could not earn his living, he was given an allowance and sent away to get outside experience. Many fathers, too, had a way, after some disagreement, of cutting a son off with a shilling and turning him out to look after himself. Only the rich ever thought of sending their boys to a big public school and university, and of keeping them more or less at home till they were twenty-three or twenty-four.

"The result was that by the time a son had reached an independent and argumentative age, he was safely out of the house. In rooms, with a latch-key, his views were of no consequence. He might come to think his father old-fashioned, narrow-minded, obstinate, and arbitrary, but so long as they were separated by a few counties, and saw each other only at Christmas, there was no danger of any friction. When the son went home he was received as a grown man, because he was already independent and no longer a burden and expense. Father and son would meet on practically the same level, and there would be nothing of the friction shown by the modern dramatist.

"But the state of things to-day is very different. Now, chiefly because of strenuous competition and the need for prolonged education, it is not unusual for sons of twenty-eight, and

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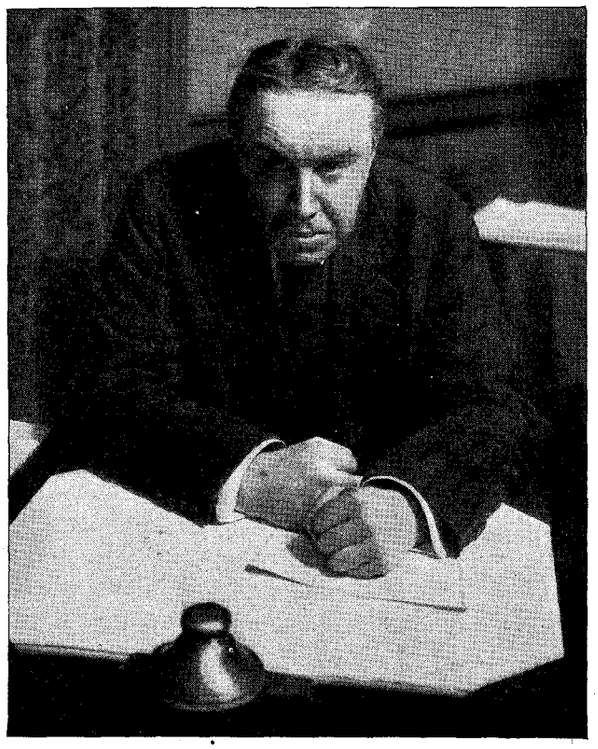
even thirty, to live at home. Everyone knows numbers of such households. Perhaps the son has been to the university, and is still looking for work; perhaps he is working in his father's office; perhaps he is simply a philosopher, who looks on work as waste of time, and prefers to live on his father's money; or perhaps



NORMAN MCKINNEL, AS *John Rutherford*, IN "RUTHERFORD AND SON."
A father who drives one son to emigration and a daughter to suicide.

his mother can't bear him to go away. Another possible explanation is the disinclination of the modern man to marry young. He thinks he should be free till he is at least thirty, and till then he is often quite satisfied to live at home.

"The inevitable result is friction. By the time the son is twenty-one or so he has come to look on his father as old-fashioned, and, what is more important, he has come to resent any control. He expects to be able to do exactly as he likes, and thinks his modern views are sufficient justification for any liberties he may take. Altho he is at an age when he ought to be more or less independent and living away from home, he still looks on his father as a person whose duty it is to supply him with money and comfort, and, of course, freedom.

"Can any one wonder that in such circumstances a father may show occasional irritation? Even if the son contributes something to the household expenses, there still remains the inevitable antagonism which comes between father and son when they see too much of each other. In each of these five plays of domestic friction the sons range in age between twenty-two and thirty, and they all live at home. That is quite enough to account for the attitude of the various fathers. Under such conditions there are few fathers who would not develop stern and rather forbidding habits.

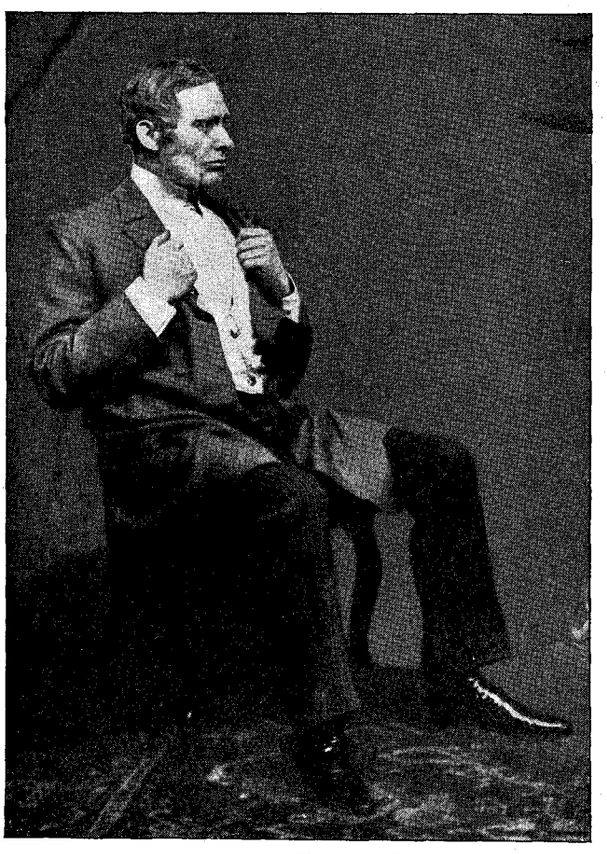
"In such cases my sympathy is more often with the father than with the family. If a son wants to be good friends with his father, he must leave home as early as possible. He must show that he means business and wants to be self-supporting. He mustn't stay at home and argue. He mustn't come down from Oxford with a lot of fantastic ideas peculiar to his particular year of his particular college—ideas which he thinks the only ideas worth a man's serious attention—and expect his father to share them. He mustn't live at home when he is twenty-eight, and give the impression that he thinks the house is run for him, and turn up to meals when he thinks fit."

The writers of these plays seem not of Mr. Baughan's turn of mind. Indeed, they appear "to think that when a father has reached a certain age he should retire to the nursery and hand over the whole control of the house to his children." Mr. Baughan goes on:

"No doubt that does happen in a good many households, where the father hasn't the energy to stand up for himself, but it doesn't seem to me to be a reasonable or ideal arrangement. I may be old-fashioned, but it seems to me that a father can fairly expect to be the head of his own house, and to have some control over his sons while they are living there. And it must be recognized that he can't be expected to have much respect for them while they are still sheltering under the parental roof, or to accept their views and whims with patience. The father and son who will quarrel all day while they are under the same roof will be the best of friends when the son travels from the other side of London to look in every Sunday. . . . . .

"The son of to-day lives at home far longer than the son of, say, fifty years ago. That being so, the inevitable result is domestic friction. At first the father may be mild and good-tempered, but soon he develops that natural antagonism toward his grown-up children which causes him to insist—perhaps too roughly—on his own views and methods. From being impatient he becomes, perhaps, a bully and a *John Rutherford*. But you can't altogether blame him. In the old days, seeing his sons only occasionally, he would have been a mild and gentle man, glad to take interest in their adventures. Now, seeing his sons too often and knowing that they are still dependent on him, he is naturally inclined to treat them as if they were still children. Every son should leave his father's house as soon as he possibly can—certainly before he is twenty-one. If he can not keep himself his father should help him, but out of the house he should go."

So the "decay" of the home may be due to an effort to keep it too long. The poor father finds he has to pay his son's bills



LESLIE FABER, AS *John Rhead*, IN "MILESTONES."
Who forgets his own earlier independence of spirit when he becomes a father, and coerces his sister's and daughter's choice.

until the son is well along toward middle life; he very naturally protests, and then, adds *The Daily News*, "the younger generation unkindly puts him on the stage."

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A Y.M.C.A. FOR COUNTRY BOYS

A FORMER RESIDENT of Chicago once exprest his desire to move to a small community where his children might have good companions and a clean environment. Not long after, he and his wife found themselves in a northern Michigan town and a Saturday night's walk led his wife to ask: "What was that you said about wishing to move to a small town to get our boys away from the evil influences of a big city? . . . During all the time we lived in Chicago I never heard such vile language, nor so much of it, as we've heard to-night, going the length of this short street." Another man who had had his eyes opened to the status of village boys declared that he had heard language that would shock any living man, and seen ungentlemanly acts towards ladies and girls which made him wish to "whale" his own boy, whom he found among the culprits. Their only solution was a room and entertainment of the sort to "keep the boys off the street." Fortunately there was a Y. M. C. A. secretary of the new type at hand to tell them of the plan, now being successfully tried in the small towns, of employing trained men and boys to work with men and boys, "using as a basis the natural gang spirit." In the Detroit *Saturday Night* this scheme is unfolded:

MICHIGAN COUNTRY BOYS ORGANIZED IN THE COUNTY Y. M. C. A.
This State has nine of the seventy organized counties in the United States where Y. M. C. A. work is carried on especially for country boys.

"It is only after many a sorry experience that the Association has determined that buildings and equipment are of secondary importance in successful work with boys. One city Association recently offered $2,400 a year to the man who would establish a permanent work with boys outside its building. Some of our national leaders are saying that the coming Association will be modeled on the country plan, a leader working with small numbers, instead of the masses, using but little equipment."

Dell C. Vandercook, who writes of the country work in the Detroit paper, tells of the trained expert who is called to the field and enlists the assistance of resident forces:

"Twenty-five or thirty business and professional men compose an executive committee outlining a county policy under which the homes, the churches, and the schools work harmoniously, while cooperating subcommittees and leaders of groups, all volunteers, are trained and directed by the county secretary. To his aid he summons State officials, professors from the Michigan Agricultural College, the University of Michigan and other State institutions, as well as State and international Association experts.

"He holds that to give is better than to receive; to serve is more pleasing and self-satisfying than to be served; and he seeks to instill this vision into the hearts of his leaders, of whom there may be 20 or 35, expecting they will pass it along to the boys of their groups with whom they work. For these leaders are supposed to study with boys and to play with them. Some one has said there is as much difference between work with boys and work for boys as there is between a sponge bath and a bath sponge. This is another lesson which has come out of the Association's experiments.

"The slow extension of the work, not only in Michigan but throughout the United States, indicates that it is not spectacular and that the policy has been to permit it to grow naturally and normally. Up to the present time there are less than 70 organized counties. Michigan, leading with the largest number, has only nine."

When a county is opened, very little actual work with boys is apparent the first two or three months, we are told. This time is required for a careful survey of the field and for the selection of the best volunteer leaders, "a scientific policy but recently adopted by professional, social, and religious workers." Going on:

"In one Michigan county not a single group was formed the first six months, the only definite and apparent result of the secretary's effort being a successful boys' camp.

"'The first year I would rather start three groups in nine months than nine groups in three months,' answered the secretary when asked about his seeming failure to accomplish much worth while during this period. 'If the county does not wish to keep me more than this first year because we have proceeded slowly and with great discretion, I will leave the field confident that the work is on a permanent foundation and that little or none of it will have to be done over again.'

"'You can't expect me to undo in one year what you and the devil have done in 25 years,' was the answer of another.

"This attitude, unique in religious circles, is often disappointing to those looking for pyrotechnics, yet it wins support, as the results begin to show. . . . . .

"The average Michigan county has between 2,000 and 2,500 boys between the ages of 12 to 16 or 18 years. Several hundred of these may reside in the largest city or the small town but there are many more composing the enrolment in the district school or who live in the few houses grouped at some cross-roads about a country store, schoolhouse and blacksmith shop. Such a community could not provide a building containing a swimming-pool, bowling-alleys, and a gymnasium full of dumbbells, flying-rings, weights, mats and Indian clubs, and to attempt to support a competent director who could teach the use of these would be just as foolish and impossible. Such a state of affairs furnishes another unanswerable argument in favor of the plan of having the county as a unit supply the funds to bring in a competent secretary who will train men and older boys in the small town or the rural districts to serve the boys about him."

Here are some of the active sides of the plan:

'Each county Association has its own annual camp with from

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37 to 53 boys in it. They enjoy ten days of supervised fun under the leadership of college students and other young men. . . . To the Allegan county camp one year there came a national government expert, who had journeyed in South America. For two days he was a guest there, during which he gave two illustrated stereopticon lectures concerning his adventures. To these camps there also come business and professional men who give brief and informal talks about banking, care of the teeth, postal service, and sex hygiene. . . . . .

"Much has been written about the need for a better social life among these children in the rural sections, and for some one to teach then games which they can enjoy, and which are possible without expensive equipment. Last year one Michigan county secretary taught simple games to 25 rural schools, going at the invitation and as the guest of the county school commissioner. When the temperature was too low for an outdoor demonstration, he explained four or five simple games with chalk and a blackboard.

"When weather conditions were right, during a special fifteen-minute recess the teacher and pupils joined in the games under the county secretary's direction.

"When churches come together to promote such practical and constructive plans for their own and other folks' children, old denominational barriers shrink and are wiped out when religious leaders say, 'We have worked harmoniously together for our men and boys, why not unite our weaker churches for more efficient service and to do away with this waste and duplication of effort? We can have a common program, even if we cannot agree on a common declaration of principles.'"

WHAT PRESBYTERIANS ASK IN CHURCH UNION

PRESBYTERIANS ADMIT they belong to one of the communions which "it will be least difficult to bring into a more inclusive body." But since they are the third in size of the great Protestant churches, it is interesting to find definitely stated by a representative minister the concessions they are willing to make to bring about church union. Church unity "we take for granted," declares Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, in one of the addresses *The Congregationalist* (Boston) is publishing; and "we already recognize the churchmanship of all other Christians, the ministerial office of all Christian ministers, and are busily doing most of the work in present interdenominational movements." But there are two questions which must be faced and answered: "What are we prepared to give up, and what would we insist on keeping?" And, according to Dr. Coffin's way of thinking, Presbyterians would reply somewhat as follows:

"We do not consider our own, or any form of church government, divinely appointed. We are ready to serve under any that works better than our present one. Few Presbyterians are anxious [for changes in the direction of independency; our churches already have perhaps too much local autonomy for efficiency. Many would welcome a modified episcopacy, provided it carried with it no claims to special apostolical succession, no sacramental theory of holy orders, and gave the representatives of the churches adequate control over the bishop. . . . . .

"We should be loath to give up the church membership of children born in Christian homes or to withhold from them baptism, which has ever been the sacrament of the commencement of the Christian life. We should also be reluctant to part with our elders, laymen ordained to spiritual leadership, whose work in most congregations has been invaluable and who have rendered signal service in the direction of the affairs of the Church at large. It would be difficult to reconcile Presbyterians to a 'rector'; we decidedly prefer a 'minister' or 'pastor.' We should certainly not be willing to accept a form of government in which the people had any less voice than in our present constitution. We desire a form that combines central authority with local freedom, sufficient authority to unify the Church's efforts and to administer and supervise its work efficiently, sufficient local freedom to allow a congregation or the churches in any particular district to adapt their work as they think best to their immediate situation."

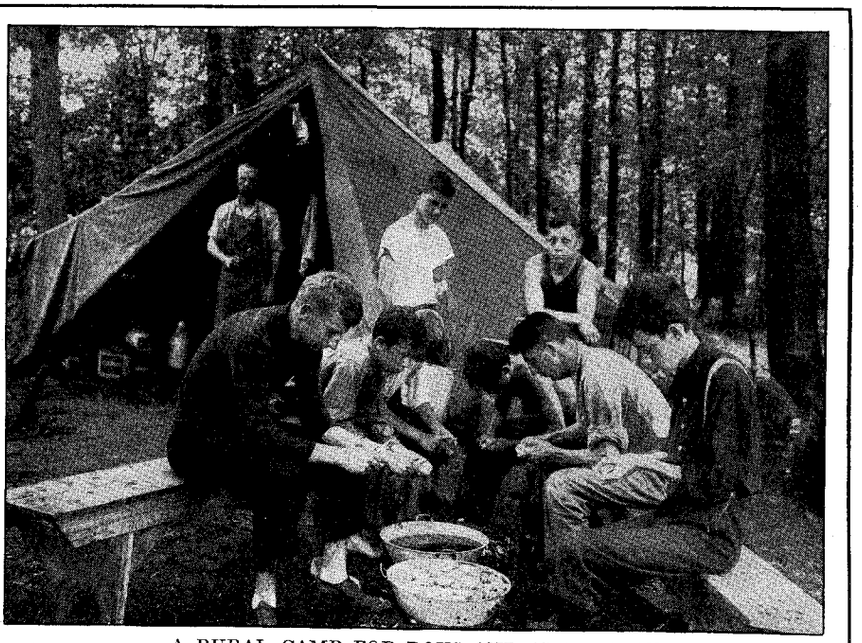
The Presbyterian Church, in Dr. Coffin's opinion, would neither "cling tenaciously to its Calvinism" nor "expect to see the Westminster Confession the creed of the United Church." Speaking of creeds, Dr. Coffin says:

"Whether or not the United Church ought to put forth a creed is perhaps an open question. We have come to realize that there can be no final theology in a growing world, and any confession is outworn as soon as it has been published. But there is a value in the Church's attempting to formulate its convictions every now and again and setting them forth, not for the purpose of excluding those who dissent from its formulations, but to teach the world what the Church believes and to lead Christians into larger truth. . . . Ordination would have to be accompanied by some guaranty that the accredited minister of the Church held the Christian faith and would teach nothing discordant with the spirit of Jesus Christ."

In worship, Dr. Coffin's Church "would gladly give others all the liberty they desire, provided they allow us to worship with the orderliness, simplicity, and freedom to which we are accustomed. We should be glad to see the Church provide an elaborate ritual for those who are helped by it; we should also be glad to see the Church recognize and give their place to those, like the Quakers, who dislike all forms." Finally, "the Church that would appeal to Presbyterians" must possess at least the following characteristics:

"1. It must be Christian, in that it places Jesus Christ in the supreme place of authority and admits no man to its membership to whom he is not Lord and no man to its ministry who does not proclaim 'truth as it is in Jesus.'

"2. It must be Catholic in that it admits to its communion and provides a congenial home for every sincere follower of Jesus; and uses its spiritual discernment to recognize and employ the gifts of ministry in every one who possesses them.



A RURAL CAMP FOR BOYS AND SECRETARY

"Some one has said there is as much difference between work with boys and work for boys as there is between a sponge bath and a bath sponge."

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Countries	Total Home Income	Total Income from the Field	Foreign Missionaries	Native Workers	Total Force in the Field	Stations and Outstations	Organized Churches	Baptized Christians	Other Adherents	Heathen Baptized	Catechumens at Close of Year	Sunday-Schools	Pupils in Same	Schools and Colleges	Pupils	Hospitals	Free Dispensaries
Canada	648,010	31,447	541	1,056	1,597	499	124	15,249	9,044	923	6,394	474	15,407	375	10,806	25	35
United States	14,942,523	3,641,585	8,037	37,851	45,888	13,444	8,514	980,570	508,372	74,568	229,688	18,756	892,600	11,226	420,504	255	338
So. Amer., W. Ind., etc.	17,291	36,282	152	550	702	278	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	7,013	88	11,823	..	..
Great Britain	9,389,012	2,550,015	10,423	47,786	58,209	22,799	3,252	1,488,731	947,453	72,863	95,841	6,092	332,424	12,361	748,530	300	418
Continent of Europe	3,727,084	765,299	3,631	14,459	18,090	7,603	1,116	1,004,662	225,265	57,847	73,766	1,743	98,985	5,349	294,279	80	124
Africa	310,048	539,905	521	4,266	4,787	2,388	503	315,921	9,250	1,422	7,950	1,087	62,831	3,290	134,465	3	17
Asia	368,654	254,313	364	1,701	2,065	640	736	345,963	38,531	3,253	.....	680	33,060	306	14,869	9	15
Australia	501,779	83,410	423	4,193	4,616	2,529	1,151	98,527	67,887	1,759	16,700	1,726	45,699	1,800	34,871	8	16
Total for 1912	$30,404,401	$7,902,256	24,092	111,862	135,954	51,180	15,396	4,249,623	1,805,802	212,635	430,339	30,605	1,488,019	34,795	1,670,147	675	963
Total for 1911	$25,297,074	$5,519,174	22,058	88,309						152,216							
Gain	$5,107,32	$2,383,082	2,034	23,553						60,419							

PROTESTANT MISSIONARY ENDEAVOR IN 1912.

This statistical view of last year's missionary activity is taken in abbreviated form from the tables prepared by Dr. Louis Meyer for *The Missionary Review of the World*. It includes only "foreign missions" and is confined to the Protestant denominations. The large gain in the number of native Christians can not be shown because the figures for 1911 and 1912 were taken on different bases.

"3. It must be Protestant in that it asserts with our Westminster Confession that 'the liberty which Christ hath purchased for believers under the gospel consists in their free access to God and their yielding obedience to him, not out of slavish fear, but a childlike love and a willing mind'; and that 'God alone is Lord of the conscience and hath left it free from the doctrines and commandments of men which are in anything contrary to his Word or beside it in matters of faith and worship.'

"4. It must be Scriptural in the sense that the religious experience which its doctrines interpret, its government promotes, and its worship intensifies, is true to the religious experience of Jesus developed by the religious experience of the Old Testament and reproduced normatively in the Christians of the New Testament.

"5. It must be democratic in that it acknowledges the universal priesthood of all Christians, gives each his voice in the control of the church and allows him freely to use the gifts of the Spirit with which he is endowed for the upbuilding in the world of the Kingdom of God.

"6. It must possess an efficient organization—else why try to unite Christians?—which shall do away with our present wasteful overlapping, increase our missionary power, and render us vastly more effective in reshaping the social order under which we live until every human relation embodies the Spirit of the Son of God."

MILLIONS FOR MISSIONS

THE MISSIONARY ADVANCE promised at the time of the Edinburgh Conference is apparently under way. A complete statistical review of Protestant Foreign Missions in 1912, appearing in the January *Missionary Review of the World*, "shows a healthy increase of missionary activity throughout the world." It also reveals, says the editor of *The Missionary Review*, "growing liberality of the Christian forces." This statement could, apparently, be made much stronger in view of the fact that the missionary societies of Christendom collected over $30,000,000 last year (an increase of $5,000,000 over 1911), and that in England one man, Robert Arthington, left $4,500,000 out of a $6,000,000 estate for the spread of the Christian faith. His gift, according to the Springfield *Republican*, is believed to be the largest single bequest ever made to the cause. Of this, $2,500,000 is to go to the Baptist Missionary Society of London and $2,000,000 to the London Missionary Society. The statement of Mr. Arthington's motives and wishes in the will is quoted in the daily press:

"If practicable the income shall be applied for the purpose of giving to every tribe of mankind that has them not and which speaks a language distinct from all others, accurate and faithful copies of at least the Gospels of St. John and St. Luke, together with the book of the Acts of the Apostles, printed in the language of that tribe, and to teach in some way at least 10 or 12 persons of each such tribe how to read, and perhaps one tribe of people, some of whom know how to read and have printed Gospels, may be urged to evangelize some other tribe. It is my wish that everywhere in all Africa, in South America, in Central America, in Asia, in the South Sea islands and in the Indian archipelago, all tribes and great peoples, destitute of said Gospels, should in some means be reached promptly (the actual heathen first) and put in possession of said gospels. I desire that the Mohammedans everywhere shall be left to the various Bible agencies. I desire that the Light of Life as a lamp shall be left standing among them until each tribe has formed a church, and that they shall be visited regularly by devoted teachers until every tribe in the land shall have the gospel in print. No delay shall occur in taking the inestimable treasure to every unreached tribe."

Whereupon *The Republican*, a paper given to thoughtful comment on matters of religion and church work, remarks:

"Of late we have seen more stress put on economic and sanitary reform than evangelical work; we have heard more of the medical missionary than of the colporteur. There is room for both, and Mr. Arthington evidently held unshaken, amid the shifting winds of higher criticism, to his faith in the power of the Scriptures to convert the heathen and raise the savage to a higher plane. The spirit of his bequest is the same which animated the Williams band in 1806. This great bequest will do much to quicken the missionary spirit in England. The Adventists will see in it another evidence of the approaching fulfilment of their favorate prophecy in Matthew xxiv: 14, 'And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come.' The carrying out of the will will at all events be a matter of real historical significance."

The missionary statistics herewith reprinted in part have been quoted in practically every religious weekly in the country. Editors find in them both cause for congratulation and a spur to greater endeavor. As *The Missionary Review* itself observes:

"A greater number of men and women are willing to go out into the field, and the increasing numbers of converts and communicants and of the pupils in the missionary schools prove clearly that the Spirit of the Lord is at work, and the seed sown is bringing forth fruit abundant unto Eternal Life, but, at the same time, a glance at the table shows that after all only a small part of the work which ought to be done by the Christian Church among the multitudes of non-Christians throughout the earth is being performed."

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

COMPLETION OF "THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA"*

Reviewed for the LITERARY DIGEST by
ROSSITER JOHNSON

WHEN a skilful editor assumes the task of producing a cyclopedia, one of his first cares is to see that subjects requiring expert treatment are assigned to experts; and another is to see that the experts do their duty. In some instances the second requirement is more difficult than the first. The editor would not engage a Sanskrit scholar to write on surgery, nor a Mohammedan to describe Methodism. The greatest difficulty that he encounters is with the religious articles; because almost every reader is specially interested in one or another of them, and is severely critical of that which deals with his own Church. There are variants in all the creeds and rituals, and the sectarian writer is pretty certain to interpret his sect according to his own variety. I have known a high ecclesiastical authority to accept the writing or supervision of all the articles pertaining to his sect in a great cyclopedia, accept the pay, and then so neglect the duty, or perform it in such a slipshod manner, that innumerable complaints poured in upon the publisher.

In view of these difficulties, and for other obvious reasons, it is fortunate that our reference libraries have been recently enriched by two extensive cyclopedias devoted solely to our two oldest religious—Judaism and Catholicism. The Jewish Encyclopedia, prepared by Jewish authorities, has not long been finished, and now we have the concluding volume of a cyclopedia devoted entirely to the Catholic Church, its history, its doctrines, its practices, its locations, its eminent exponents or adherents, and apparently every other subject that is in any way connected therewith. To this we may go to learn of Catholic affairs as Catholic authorities themselves present them, not as some one else describes them. And this is especially important because the history of that Church is more varied and subject to controversy, and its doctrines are more elaborate in their nice distinctions, than those of any other.

With Dr. Charles G. Hebermann as editor-in-chief, assisted by Edward A. Pace, Thomas J. Shahan, Condé Pallen, and at least a thousand contributors, the work has occupied seven years for its accomplishment, and we now have it in fifteen volumes, aggregating twelve thousand unusually large, double-column pages. The list of contributors, who are from nearly every country on the globe, presents an imposing array of names—prelates, professors, scholars in various departments of literature and science, specialists, physicians, lawyers, and a few women at the head of sisterhoods.

Besides the articles that the ordinary reader would expect to find in such a work, there are many that will attract his attention and cause a pleasant surprize as he slowly turns the leaves. Thus, under "Confession," where one would expect only to find a brief essay on auricular confession, there is an interesting account of the so-called confessions or burial-places of the confessors and martyrs and the custom of resorting to them for the production of relics or their equivalents. Thus a handkerchief dropt on the tomb of a martyr is supposed to have thus acquired something of a sacred character. The Colosseum is described, with an illustration, as a basis for discussion of the tradition that it was once sacred to the martyrs. There is a long article on Evolution, and another on Physics. Under the head of Philosophy of Common Sense, Reid's theory is discust at some length. Communion in Both Kinds is considered in an elaborate essay, with many quotations from varying authorities. Similarly, fourteen columns are given to the subject of Confirmation, which is set forth most clearly and interestingly. The layman will find in it some passages that are likely to surprize him, as, for instance, "The sacrament is validly received even by those in mortal sin." In this, as in some other articles, the distinctions in the rite as practised in the Roman Catholic Church and in the Greek Church are carefully explained. And the rite as retained and practised in the Lutheran and Anglican churches is also considered. This is only one instance, however, of the attention that is given to the rituals or creeds of those who are designated as non-Catholics.

There is abundant evidence in the book that its authors intended to write with thoroughness, accuracy, and liberality; and there can be no doubt that they have accomplished this so far as the affairs of their own Church are concerned. Where there is uncertainty, as to a doctrine in any of its aspects, this is frankly acknowledged, and the different views are set forth in numerous quotations from recognized authorities. But where they range beyond the bounds of the Catholic Church they are not always so happy, tho there need be no question of an intention to treat all fairly. Thus, in the article on Knownothingism, some stress is laid upon the early disabilities of Catholics in the United States, and the fact is cited that not till 1877 did New Hampshire "expunge from its constitution the provision disqualifying Catholics from holding office in that State." That is true; but it is also true, and should have been added, that for many years before that date the obnoxious clause was disregarded and Catholics held office unquestioned. In my examination of the volumes I have not found any statement of the disabilities imposed, to the present day, upon non-Catholics in countries that are under Catholic control. But perhaps it is there somewhere.

There are articles on the various books of the Bible, on the various religious orders of both men and women—on famous monasteries and cathedrals, on the States of the Union, and on every country in the civilized world—these latter written with special reference to the Catholic Church therein, but not lacking the historical and statistical facts that would be found in any good cyclopedia; and articles on tribes of Indians that have been Christianized, or at least visited by Catholic missionaries. There is a very long essay on Preachers, which it must have cost most laborious research to prepare; there is another on Christian Democracy, and another on Fatalism, one on Property, and a finely illustrated one on Mosaics. Of course, Miracles and Missions are not overlooked, but are treated learnedly and exhaustively, as are also Pilgrimages and other kindred topics. The Koran is analyzed, Chronology is fully treated, and there is an article on Coeducation, one on Juvenile Courts, and one on Bankruptcy. The personal articles are somewhat of a study. One expects, as a matter of course, to find biographical articles on the saints, on the popes, and on various eminent prelates; but we should hardly have guessed that there would be one on Geoffrey Chaucer, or on Christopher Columbus, or on Napoleon Bonaparte, or on Louis Napoleon. There are articles on artists that have produced famous religious paintings and statues. Some eminent men who had nothing to do with the Church, except that they were communicants, are treated in appreciative biographical sketches, as, for instance, John Boyle O'Reilly. But, on the other hand, the women who have devoted their lives to the Church hardly get a fair representation—that is, in sketches under their own names. For example, there might properly have been a special article on Mother Hieronymo (Veronica O'Brien), who spent nearly the whole of her seventy-nine years in religious and benevolent work, built up a great hospital, established a most useful Home of Industry for young girls, and was widely known and beloved.

The work is remarkably well illustrated, with both full-page engravings and pictures in the text, and colored plates and maps. Another volume, containing an exhaustive index, is in preparation.

RECENT BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS

Gross, Anthony. Lincoln's Own Stories. Pp. 224. New York and London: Harper & Bros.

Mr. Gross has taken many years to verify the Lincoln stories, and has arranged them so as to form a sort of story-biography, and as "far as possible, that they may furnish continuous illustrations of the various stages of Lincoln's wonderful career."

Every story chosen is pointed and worth the telling. To understand it thoroughly it is necessary to read Lincoln's own words: "I believe I have the popular reputation of being a story-teller, but I do not deserve the name in its general sense, for it is not the story itself, but its purpose or effect that

*__The Catholic Encyclopedia.__ 15 vols. Royal 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Robert Appleton Co.

Dr. Johnson was asked to write this notice *apropos* of the completion of this great work, because of his exceptional experiences, extending over more than forty years, as an editor of standard sets of books and encyclopedias. For example—from 1862 to 1872 he was associate editor of "Appleton's American Cyclopedia"; from 1882 to 1902, editor-in-chief of "Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia"; from 1900 to 1904, editor-in-chief of "The Universal Cyclopedia." The other large works of which he has been editor-in-chief are many.

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interests me. I often avoid a long and useless discussion by others, or a laborious explanation on my own part, by means of a short story that illustrates my point of view. So, too, the sharpness of a refusal or the edge of a rebuke may be blunted by an appropriate story that saves wounded feelings and yet serves the purpose. No, I am not simply a story-teller, but story-telling as an emollient saves me much friction and distress."

Younghusband, Lady. Marie-Antoinette, Her Early Youth. Pp. 589. London: Macmillan & Co.

Here is another contribution to the histories of Marie-Antoinette, this one an exhaustive study of her youth and all the forces that developed the girl of fourteen into the Queen of seventeen.

The facts are based on a correspondence between the Dauphine's mother, Maria Theresa of Austria and Comte de Mercy-Argenteau, who was the instructor and official guide of the unformed, uneducated "L'Autrichienne," when she was brought to a strange country and the vicious atmosphere of Versailles. One appreciates her trials more as he reads about the Royal family, and especially Louis XV. and his old-maid daughters, his scandal-loving court, the Du Barry complications, and the constant interference of her mother with suggestion and criticism.

For a young, sport-loving girl, one of a large family, to be suddenly deprived of all youthful companions, checked in all spontaneous impulses, and obliged to cope with political intrigue, was a test which required much native ability and tact in one whose beauty and charm have always been admitted. The book is made up of so many facts, quoted letters, and interesting circumstances that the author seems at times a trifle vague and obscure, but it is written studiously and with a sympathetic appreciation that helps the reader to understand some of the puzzling traits afterward exhibited by Marie-Antoinette during her reign.

Hyndman, Henry Mayers. Further Reminiscences. 8vo. Pp. 545. New York: The Macmillan Company. $5.

These further reminiscences begin with the year 1889, and all the great social and political movements that have since that time agitated English public life are described with a dash, a spirit, and genial picturesqueness which are absolutely fascinating. Even those who do not agree with all of the author's views will be charmed by the courage and tone of sincerity with which they are broached. Most of the subjects he treats are living questions of this very hour, and there is a candor and freshness in his tone which make it hard to lay the book down at whatever page we take it up. Socialism, the tariff, home rule, woman suffrage, all that people and papers are talking about now are described with personal descriptions of the main figures from Michael Davitt to Henry Labouchère, in the shifting kaleidoscope of public life. Thus the book is interesting to the highest degree, and makes the past few decades of English history live again in a clear and vivid light.

Henry Mayers Hyndman was a scientific socialist as well as political writer on general subjects. He espoused the Land League, he was pro-Boer during the South African War, and an advocate of the revolutionary general strike. Light work for all, and for all an equal share in the good things of the country constituted the pith of his creed. He, at any rate, brought a good many men to think, and stirred up things, like the leaven which is good for nothing but to let the air in.

Williams, Frederick Wells. Anson Burlingame and the First Chinese Mission to Foreign Powers. Cloth, pp. 370. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net.

At this moment when the attention of the world is turned toward China and crude conceptions of the Chinese people which have too long prevailed among Western nations are giving way to a true estimate of their quality, it is fitting that the first chapter of the story of China's new era, now almost forgotten, should be reread, and that its significance in the development of modern diplomacy should be recognized. "Anson Burlingame and the First Chinese Mission to Foreign Powers" might well be considered the initial volume of a History of Modern China. Professor Williams presents a clear and able analysis of the character and career of Mr. Burlingame. The record will go far toward the accomplishment of its purpose—the recasting of the public estimate of Mr. Burlingame's achievement on the basis of present knowledge. His delineations of Chinese character, regarded by many of his contemporaries as "fairy pictures," are now found to be true portraiture. The influence of the First Chinese Mission to the courts of the world, which suffered a temporary eclipse by a succession of "untowardnesses," has been a constant source of enlightenment in the intercourse of Orient and Occident. Mr. Burlingame "believed in the practical application to the business of diplomacy of one of those commandments on which hang all the law and the prophets: 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'" "It was he who first declared abroad the necessity of assisting China to find herself and of elevating the diplomacy of Western powers in Asia to something higher than securing for their traders the largest possible advantage in a struggle for profits." Because of this twofold purpose—the welfare of the Christian world and the task of saving China in the interest of her own revival—to which he gave his heart and soul with a devotion that ended in the sacrifice of his life, Mr. Burlingame was the embodiment of that true missionary spirit which places him among the great benefactors of modern times. As Professor Williams eloquently says, "It is a spirit which is still efficient."

Capers, Walter B. The Soldier-Bishop Ellison Capers. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 369. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. $3 net.

To find among the new books on one's library table at the same time "Cease Firing" by Mary Johnston, and "The Soldier-Bishop Ellison Capers," by Capers's son, is an interesting coincidence. The fervid pages of Miss Johnston's intense fiction and the no less vivid chapters of the biography of the Confederate General fall in the same period of the Civil War. Ellison Capers enlisted at the opening of the great conflict and took part in the initial maneuvers preceding the bombardment of Fort Sumter, was wounded at Chickamauga, was at Dalton and Jonesboro, and with General Hood and Joseph E. Johnston in the strenuous campaigns of the Army of the Tennessee. The journal and letters which record these experiences prove again how far truth exceeds fiction in its power to stir the mind and heart. But the war theme is not the only claim to interest in the biography of Ellison Capers. We have a glimpse of earlier days, perhaps equally heroic, and of another commanding figure, the father of the soldier-bishop, William Capers—pioneer missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the Creek Indians in 1821, the founder of that church's work among the negroes, and in the "great divide in 1844 the champion of the Southern cause and the organizer of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which he was at once elected bishop." This "soldier of the Prince of Peace" evidently fought as valiantly for his principles in the Church militant as did his son in the conflicts of the Confederacy. And the son, "accepting the defeat of the Civil War in fine spirit," entered his father's profession and became in due course a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, having as his diocese the State to which he had given a patriot's devotion. The life of this "best-known and best-loved man in South Carolina" in war and in peace was worth recording and is worthily recorded.

Jerrold, Walter. A Book of Famous Wits. Pp. 322. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $2.50.

We are told that "amusement is as necessary to a healthy mind as salt is to a healthy body," and "good stories are, indeed, more necessary to after-dinner talk than any single item in the menu of the meal." For such reasons as these, this book is written. What is here offered is "a survey of the development of wit as a product of modern social conditions—in only an approximately chronological order, as it seems well to classify the wits associated with special professions." Mr. Jerrold goes back to the time of Tarleton and Taylor and gives brief biographies of wits, even the modern Whistler and Wilde. To a general discussion of wit, humor, pun, and jest, the author adds an anecdote history of the wits, including Foote, Sheridan, Curran, Sidney Smith, Rogers, Theodore Hook, and many lesser and later lights, but the greatest charm of the book lies in the "bon-mots" which he quotes from the different famous men. Imagine the delight of really knowing something about "Joe Miller," whose name alone provokes mirth from its associations. It is fascinating to read well-chosen "good stories" in connection with information about the lives and circumstances of the joke-perpetrators themselves. The most telling tale is that told of Hook, who, seeing a very pompous gentleman strutting down the Strand, went up to him and said: "I beg your pardon, sir, but pray may I ask—*are you anybody in particular?*" This book will be a good investment for any one who believes that laughter is better than medicine, and wit not inconsistent with wisdom.

Fleming, Walter L. General W. T. Sherman as College President. 8vo, pp. 399. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Co. $5 net.

General Sherman himself planned in part the present collection and the notes which run through it. On looking over this handsome volume we find that the interest which it will evoke is inspired by something more than experiences of the Louisiana State University, whose earlier history it relates, or the question of sla-

(*Continued on page* 352)

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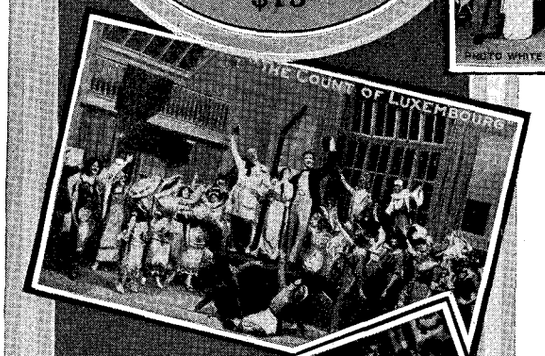

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 350)

very, or the incidents in the Civil War to which it refers. The General has indeed explained the purpose of the memoirs in which he describes the condition of the South previous to the Civil War: "The letters herewith will give a far better understanding of the private thoughts and feelings of the men who afterward bore conspicuous parts in the Civil War than any naked narrative, and I merely intend this as a preface to them."

Mr. Fleming has supplemented the letters with many others and has given all the necessary elucidations which connect the various letters and documents with actual events. While much of this correspondence is personal and private, we learn from it the condition of education in the South during *antebellum* and *postbellum* days. The position, attitude, and temper of the South before the war are illustrated in many particulars. The whole compilation is one of those without which an historical library would now be incomplete.

Wedmore, Frederick. Memories. Pp. 225. New York: George H. Doran Co. $2.50.

Reading these "Memories" is like sitting down with a friend of mature years and judgment, who, becoming interested in his own thoughts and memories, relates to you, with no apparent effort and much enthusiasm, experiences and events in his life which involve many noted personages. One story leads to another, one experience suggests others similar, and as Mr. Wedmore, "one of England's greatest living stylists," has known most of the men famous in all professions for nearly forty years, he has an almost inexhaustible fund of valuable information to impart. In his gallery of memories the portraits are principally of the dead—Gérôme and Whistler; Tennyson, Dickens, and Browning; Irving, the Terrys, and Mrs. Kendal; Leighton and Burne-Jones. As the sketches are drawn from intimate friendship and close observation, the facts have much weight. The book possesses the compelling charm of a truthful narrative.

Sears, John Van Der Zee. My Friends at Brook Farm. Pp. 172. New York: Desmond FitzGerald. 1912. $1.25.

The author of this interesting sketch had the good fortune to be a student in the Brook Farm school. He tells us many vivid things about its life, its entertainments, its business policy, and the famous men and women who were identified with this well-known movement which proved too Utopian for lasting success. The real aim of the author is to present intimate glimpses of coadjutors in the Brook Farm settlement, with whom his life there made him familiar. He includes Horace Greeley, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Charles A. Dana, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Margaret Fuller, and many others. Many of the anecdotes are new, and the style is easy and entertaining.

Bickley, Francis. Story of Marie Antoinette. Pp. 104. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

History has told us much of Marie Antoinette, but Romance even more, and our usual thought of her is as the tragic victim of the guillotine, or as the original of Mme. Le Brun's famous portraits. This sketch divides her life into four parts—"Cloudy Dawn," "Sultry Noon," "Angry Sunset," and "Night": picturing her first as a neglected child, then as Dauphiness of France, unprepared for the great responsibilities thrust upon her, and, lastly, as queen and mother, more sinned against than sinning, the victim of misunderstanding and thoughtless indiscretions. It was a sad life, a life to inspire pity and stir the sympathies. This attractive volume gives a clear and careful review of the main facts in a well-known career and a minute account of the famous diamond-necklace scandal, exonerating the Queen from all complicity.

Chesterton, Cecil. The Story of Nell Gwynn. Pp. 142. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

The author remarks that "in English history Nell Gwynn has, properly speaking, no place. Had she never lived, the course of public events would hardly have been altered by a hair's breadth. Yet the world would have missed a figure very striking, very picturesque, and, when all is said, very lovable." This story of her life reveals her sins clearly, but allows for them, placing loyalty as the first of her redeeming qualities. The vicissitudes of her fortune were extraordinary, her rise from gutter to palace rapid and dazzling, but she never seems to have willingly broken one tie with her past. She did not forget her friends nor patronize them, and protected and loved her vulgar old mother even in the sight of royalty. Her frankness and honesty are well known, whether as orange girl, as actress, or as mistress of King Charles. She never pretended to be anything but herself—a gamin, but with a heart full of sympathy, love, and sincerity. This is a true history.

Moorhouse, E. Hallam. The Story of Lady Hamilton. Pp. 131. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 1912.

The life of Emma Lyons, Lady Hamilton, is here told sympathetically, but with a truthfulness which does not suppress some of the unsavory facts about her life. From the days when, an uncultured child of the people, she did menial domestic service, through years when her beauty was her fortune—or misfortune—her association with Romney the painter, her life with Sir Charles Greville, the years preceding her marriage to Lord Hamilton, and the wonderful devotion with which she inspired Admiral Nelson, the author follows her career. The part she played in English history is so great that it is necessary to read of this "impulsive, ill-regulated, most human creature" whose life was a tissue of the most varied circumstances, a romance of improbabilities, and whose "name spells beauty."

THE ORIGIN AND RISE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE

Perris, Herbert. Germany and the German People. 8vo. Pp. 520. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3.

The writer of this work makes a daring attempt to trace the origin and development of the German race up to their present ascendancy in war, commerce, and literature. He begins with the very fundamental principle, so skilfully elaborated by Max Müller, that the nation is just what the material features of the land it lives in has made it. He takes an exactly opposite view to that of the great Greek idealist Plato, who declared that the people owned

(*Continued on page* 354)

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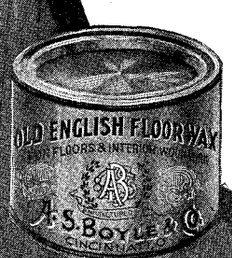

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 352*)

the land, not the land the people. The land it is, he says, that molds the character of its inhabitants, and after comparing the physical features of North and South Germany he remarks that the variety of soil and scenery may really be at the basis of national sympathies. Among other things the climate forms a bond of union between the different sections of the empire "presenting a temperate variety."

But he rapidly sweeps in his succeeding chapters over the general history of Germany which for a long time may be said to constitute in a large measure the history of Europe. He deals with "the legacy of feudalism," which left the country under the landlordism of the bishops or the barons. Things were somewhat adjusted by the Thirty Years' War (1618–48), in which the European monarchs, Protestant or Catholic, took part, "the last of the crusades or wars on behalf of Catholicism" and which were the bloody entrance to modern civilization, as we know it, altho the Dutch Tilly, the Bohemian Wallenstein, and the Swedish Gustavus, all names "to point a moral, or adorn a tale," were merely "three ruffians of varying degrees of ferocity."

But the art of war had been revolutionized by Gustavus's introduction of the musket, and Germany did not recover for generations the slaughter of millions of its stoutest manhood. In 1650 bigamy was legalized on account of the excess of women over men. It is almost impossible to keep up with this author as he rapidly sketches the interval between the rise of Prussia and "the Napoleonic deluge." He puts into a page what it would need several volumes to describe. In this way his work is a set of finger-posts, and only those who follow their directions, or have followed them, can realize their full significance.

After making a digression in which he discusses what he styles the tragic cycle of German genius—namely, the work accomplished in philosophy from Kant to Nietzsche, in literature from Lessing to Hauptman, in music from Handel to Wagner; he returns, at the 156th page of the volume, to the political development of Germanic people under Metternich and his successors, and this is the subject he handles through the remaining 350 pages of his work. He deals with Hohenzollern ideals as represented by Kaiser William II., the work of Bismarck, "the spirit of Sedan," the Socialists and "the red peril" they seem to constitute. This is all done with a certain journalistic lightness of touch and economy of words. Altho such subjects have long filled the columns of the European press, he concludes with a review of the relations between England and Germany, and the attitude of the Kaiser and his people toward the former. Here he harks back to German idiosyncracies as based on soil and climate peculiarities. Germany can never think and feel as insular England thinks and feels, with her low hills, her sparse forests, and her maritime boundaries, not to speak of her free trade, as contrasted with the tariff in Germany. Hence he concludes:

"No one can deny that the relations of England and Germany create friction. That friction may have far-reaching consequences. Is the necessity also there? Are such conflicts insoluble? Must England and Germany, as so many declare, conduct themselves as enemies? . . . The reader who has followed us thus far through the failures and the hard-won successes of German history, who can view sympathetically the sufferings by which this kindred people has paid for the less favorable position Nature gave it, who realizes the need of a closer union of civilized nations in face of the problems of the twentieth century, will hope, for the world's sake, that the power of few may overcome the powers of fear and differences be forgot in a wider comprehension."

Mr. Perris has succeeded in giving a historic sketch, brief, sparkling, and unbiased, of German history. If he has attempted too much in the space available, he has also suggested much. His strongest chapters are those which run from Metternich to Bismarck, and deal with the present twentieth century situation as a clear evolution resulting from the nation's final emergence from the unsettled state which war and religious controversy had brought about. The work is timely and readable, written with all the dash and concentration of an accomplished publicist. "Germany and the German Emperor" will be read with profit by all who are interested in the great scene of war and politics unfolded before the eyes of the present generation.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Fauley, Wilbur Finley. Seeing Europe on Sixty Dollars. Pp. 167. New York: Desmond FitzGerald, Inc. 75 cents.

The title of this little volume is rather a misnomer; the author really saw Europe only after his sixty dollars were all gone. The book aims to encourage the student of moderate means and large ambitions to make his trip abroad when relying on his own power to earn his traveling expenses as he goes along. As a preparation for such a trip the author advises a thorough familiarity (both historical and physical) with all the places to be visited, a working knowledge of stenography and typewriting, a passable skill in photography, and some experience in newspaper work. It may occur to the reader that with such an equipment, it would be easy to earn and save more than sixty dollars to make the start with. The first part of the book gives a detailed account of expenditures; later, more time is given to descriptions of places to be visited and the best way to enjoy them.

Begbie Harold. The Ordinary Man and the Extraordinary Thing. Cloth, pp. 256. New York: Hodder & Stoughton. $1.25 net.

Ordinary people who have enjoyed Mr. Begbie's books with their fascinating record of an ever fascinating subject—the transformation of character—have sometimes wondered whether all the colors on his palette were fitted only for depicting the outcast and the degraded and the splendid contrast afforded by the same man when renewed. The present volume, in form and style similar to its predecessors, illustrates the same extraordinary thing in the life of ordinary men. The colors are perhaps not so deep, but the pictures are as vivid and as significant—perhaps more significant. The background of most of them is the work of the London Young Men's Christian Association.

Farrar, James M. Chats with Children of the Church. 8vo, pp. 265. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.20 net.

This is the third volume of a triad of books for children written by one who

(*Continued on page 356*)

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STODDARD-DAYTON COMPANY'S PLANT at Dayton, Ohio; the Briscoe Manufacturing Company, Detroit;

THE COLUMBIA MOTOR COMPANY at Hartford, Conn., and twenty-four branch houses established in various cities throughout the country.

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SECOND—IN DETROIT, where the Maxwell Motor Company had acquired a branch house, we turned over to the Flanders dealer all the good will and the business being done by the branch house. Thus this dealer acquired the right to sell the complete line of cars and a profitable and extensive repair parts business.

THIRD—WE ARE READY to make similar arrangements with either Maxwell or Flanders dealers so that they may acquire these rights and privileges in connection with the complete line in many other important cities throughout the United States, wherever the United Motor Co. formerly operated Branch Houses.

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A COMPLETE FACTORY representing an investment of more than one million dollars in buildings, machinery, jigs, tools, and fixtures, located in Newcastle, Indiana, the center of population of the United States and the center of ownership of these hundred thousand cars, has been set aside for the purpose of manufacturing and supplying the repair parts necessary to cater to owners.

IN ADDITION TO THIS central manufacturing repair parts factory, service depots, all of which will carry a complete line of repair parts, have been established in the following cities: Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, Omaha, Atlanta, New York, Philadelphia, Charlotte, N. C., Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Memphis, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Oregon. These service depots will be operated under the supervision of the district sales managers of the foregoing cities.

REGULARLY APPOINTED DEALERS of the new Maxwell Motor Company will have the preference on the repair parts business of the earlier model Maxwell motor cars. The system will be comprehensive, the deliveries immediate, and any order can be filled. All dealers throughout the United States, therefore, can secure repair parts from these service stations or from Newcastle, Indiana, direct.

To the Prospective Buyers of Our New Models:

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MAXWELL—Model 25 (Four Cylinder Five Passenger Touring Car. Price to be announced).

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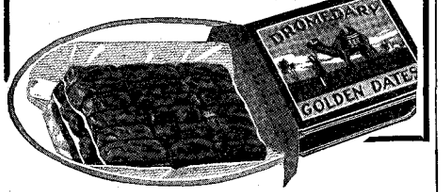

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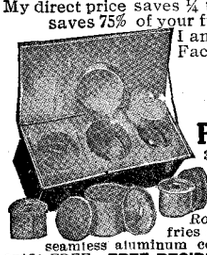

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 354)

loves and understands them. There is so much secular, sometimes nonsensical, literature produced week by week and year by year for the young that it is time for better works of a religious character to be provided for them. Dr. Farrar's "A Junior Congregation," "Little Talks with Little People," and the work before us, will instil into the minds of the young a taste for religion that will develop into something higher and stronger. The author is no namby-pamby sentimentalist, but a sane and safe guide. Parents would do well in *putting his lucubrations into the hands of* the junior members of the family.

Burroughs, John. Time and Change. Pp. 273. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Company. $1.10.

Mr. Burroughs declares that the present collection of his essays are "the outcome of the stages of brooding and thinking which I have gone through in accepting this doctrine"—*i.e.*, the doctrine of Evolution. His logical mind tries to show the reader how we have evolved inevitably from what has gone before us, laying special stress on the immensity of space and time in Nature's evolution—that incomprehensible stretch of ages, with the consequent changes that finite minds can not grasp. Our little span of life, he says, "is far too narrow for us to be a witness of any of the great earth changes." But "the law of evolution is at work, and life always rises on stepping-stones of its dead self to higher things." We are assured that we are important only as we affect general results. Mr. Burroughs adds authoritatively:—"Nature is indifferent to waste, because what goes out of one pocket goes into another, she is indifferent to failure, because failure in one line means success in some other." And again: "You and I may fail and fall before our time. What matters it? Only some one must succeed—will succeed." With Mr. Burroughs, age has not denied the vision intellectual; nor has custom staled the charm of his written words.

Kerr, Dr. Robert. Morocco After Twenty-five Years. A Description of the Country, Its Laws and Customs, and the European Situation. Illustrated, 8vo. Pp. 364. London: Murray & Evenden, Ltd. 10s. 6d. net.

In eighteen chapters the author gives much valuable information as to the country of Morocco, its laws and customs, and the European situation. The volume would have been much more readable if the detached style (paragraph form) had not been adopted. There are maps and numerous illustrations. The index is not by any means as full as it ought to be.

Akers, Charles Edmond. A History of South America. 8vo. Pp. 716. E. P. Dutton & Co. $6.

The present work which we welcome in its second edition does not trespass on the ground already occupied by Prescott's writings, for Mr. Akers confines his attention to the Southern Republics in their progress after they were separated from Spain. The record is an interesting one, and this work has long been needed. The recent development of Brazil, Argentina, Peru, and other States in the Latin American Republics affords an interesting subject of study. Commercially, intellectually, and socially, as we gather from the Spanish press of the several states, much progress has been made, and the vast resources of one of the most lightly endowed quarters of the globe are being recognized by the several governments whose efforts toward exploitation will be well seconded by the opening of the Panama Canal.

Mr. Akers writes in a clear and sometimes eloquent style. He possesses the great gift of historic grouping, and his judgment of values in historic factors is good. The book is, therefore, well arranged and has been written with ease and dignity. It is richly illustrated, provided with the latest maps, and a good index renders it complete.

Key, Ellen. The Woman Movement. Pp. 224. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Ellen Key's name will insure for this book careful reading. No one will lay it aside without having found food for reflection or discussion. The author has caused much comment and some criticism by frankly avowed principles and purposes, but no one questions her unusual mentality nor her thorough comprehension of her subject. Since Olive Schreiner's "Woman and Labor," there has been no book on the woman movement so sane, so quietly dignified, and so free from hysterical and brainless rhapsodies as this. It is not a history, but a recognition of present conditions, the causes that led to them, and the results to be looked for. Miss Key is of opinion that the woman movement will make progress less by an increased desire to claim rights than by an increased power of self-development; that it is not by what they can seize, but by what they are, that women, or for the matter of that, men, finally count, and she believes that whatever gives greater strength and freedom to one sex equally fortifies and liberates the other sex. The movement is considered carefully in its effect on all classes of men and women. While the book has only just appeared in its English translation, it was published in Swedish in 1909.

Redfield, William C. The New Industrial Day. Cloth. Pp. 213. New York: The Century Co. $1.25 net.

It is the thesis of this book, which is written by an employer of men for other employers, that industrial progress depends on scientific study of the process of manufacture, and more humane treatment of the laborer, and that these two mean greater success for the employer. Mr. Redfield even goes so far as to say that "given the scientific spirit in management, constant and careful study of operations and details of cost, modern buildings and equipments, proper arrangement of plant and proper material, ample power, space and light, a high wage-rate means inevitably a low labor cost per unit of profit and the minimum of labor cost." To the manufacturer who has not quite realized the full importance of newer methods of efficiency and the cash value of a well-paid labor force this will be an eye-opening book, and there are not many who can read it without finding valuable and stimulating suggestions. The chapters on "The Rise in Human Values," and "What Have We Got to Do with Abroad," are worth especial attention.

Leaf, Walter. Troy. A Study in Homeric Geography. With maps, plans, and illustrations. London: Macmillan & Co. $3.50 net.

From the cablegrams of the baffled correspondent with the Balkan Allies to the

(*Continued on page* 358)

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 356*)

heroic hexameters of Homer, reports of war from the troubled straits of the Dardanelles are with us early and late. Leaving aside the question whether Homer ever got to the front or not, he certainly had the aid of no "special artist at the seat of war." For that reason modern historians are a little uncertain as to the lay of the land in Homer's narrative. By excavations and critical studies of the Homeric text scholars have long been making the effort to determine the extent of the historicity of the Iliad through the geographic approach. Tho this has been under way for so long that there is little new material to be found, much that has been done is not in English, and the expert finds plenty to do with the material now available. Dr. Leaf's name has long been connected with one of the finest English commentaries on Homer, and the Greek-studying world will welcome his latest book. Tho, of course, the description of the nine "cities" on the hill of Hissarlik is based on Dörpfeld's great work—now conveniently summarized by Dr. Leaf with a revision by Dr. Dörpfeld—the interpretation of the remains found in relation to the Iliad is the bulk of the author's task, and leaves a wide field for his capable scholarship. His treatment is such that scholars and historians other than specialists in Homer will desire to make use of the book.

Chrétien de Troyes. Cligés. Translated from the old French by L. J. Gardiner, M.A. Pp. 181. London: Chatto & Windus; New York: Duffield & Co. 1912.

The clerk who wrote the tale of "Eric and Enid," and translated "The Art of Love," here tells the stories of the loves of Prince Alexander and the lady Sordamors, of Cligés and the fair Fenice. How Cligés, tho but a youth, did win great renown by worsting in one tournament Sir Sagremors and Sir Lancelot of the Lake, and Sir Percival, and yielded not to Sir Gamain, and how the chaste and modest empress Fenice did so conduct herself that ever since "the empress, whoever she be, be she of never so splendid and high degree, is guarded in Constantinople," and is never trusted by the emperor "as long as he remembers Fenice," may best be learned from reading this little book. "Cligés" is one of the most interesting of the medieval romances for the modern reader. None of the twelfth-century flavor is lost in Mr. Gardiner's excellent translation. This one of a dozen volumes of the New Medieval Library is bound up appropriately in leather, with metal and leather clasps.

Bruère, Martha Bensley and Robert W. Increasing Home Efficiency. Pp. 318. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

As a result of conversational and epistolary investigation, these two writers have evolved these papers, in which they give some very practical facts on increasing home efficiency. They have met most sanely and interestingly all possible objections, avoiding consideration of the very rich or the very poor. This book is "made up of the real experiences of real middle-class people. It does not pretend to finality. It is hardly more than a weather-vane to show how the wind blows."

Great stress is laid on the advisability of settling on a "budget," as a working basis, so that the home may furnish the largest output of the highest quality at the lowest cost of labor and money. The sum of $1,000 (preferably $1,200) is given as the

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minimum salary consistent with real social efficiency. "A budget is to the housekeeper what a set of blue-prints is to the builder." "The measure of our civilization is the distance we plan ahead." There is little of interest to home-makers and home-keepers that is not discust in these pages. Most of the conclusions drawn are in sympathy with the "emancipation of women." Business is "woman's affair as much as man's." The home is "man's affair as much as woman's." What we need most to-day is "the domestication of business and the socialization of the home." Budgets to suit all professions and possible salaries are made out and appended to the book.

Smith, Adolphe. Monaco and Monte Carlo. Illustrated in color and black and white. Pp. 465. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co. $4.50.

Altho many books and pamphlets have been written on Monaco and Monte Carlo, —advertisements, "scurrilous, sensational publications," histories, and descriptions of the oceanographic explorations and anthropological researches—such a book as this has never before been attempted. It is "a serious study of the many problems at issue, written impartially." The author has been fortunate in having the sympathetic cooperation of Prince Albert I., who comes of a long lineage of rulers. He has long been known for his efforts in behalf of universal peace, and, possessing a fortune, has promoted scientific research. The book gives us both the mythological and authentic history of Monaco, explains the principle by which it taxes the foreigner to support and beautify its gardens and theaters, and extend its scientific research, and is also explicit in its studied account of the Casino and its gaming-tables, the origin of the game and the cause of the common estimate of "Monte Carlo." The little principality is thus "not merely the most popular pleasure resort of Europe, but a laboratory where some of the greatest problems of the day are studied and original research carried forward under very favorable conditions." The author continues:

"This double part might be defined as Monaco for pacific diplomacy, for scientific research, and for humanitarian endeavors; Monte Carlo for art, beauty, luxury, pleasure, extravagance, and folly: such is the dual life, the dual aspect of the principality. The least worthy side is the best known to the public at large. The object of this work is to make both aspects equally familiar."

Howell, Charles Fish. Around the Clock in Europe. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 356. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $3 net.

Jules Verne "did" the world in eighty days, and a Paris newspaper man has nearly cut the record in half. Now Mr. Howell offers us Europe in twelve hours! Skilful pen-pictures present to the reader a dozen European cities at the hour of the day which seemed to the author most characteristic of each. He begins with Edinburgh from one to two in the afternoon, and in succeeding hours follow Antwerp, Rome, Prague, Scheveningen, Berlin, London, Naples, Heidelberg, Interlaken, and Venice. The circuit ends at gay Paris from midnight to one o'clock in the morning. Tho, as the author suggests, "there may be dissent from his judgment concerning the superiority of this combination or that, there can hardly be two opinions as to the

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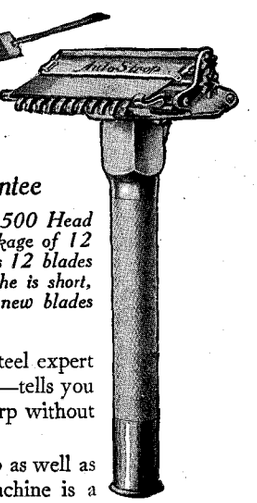

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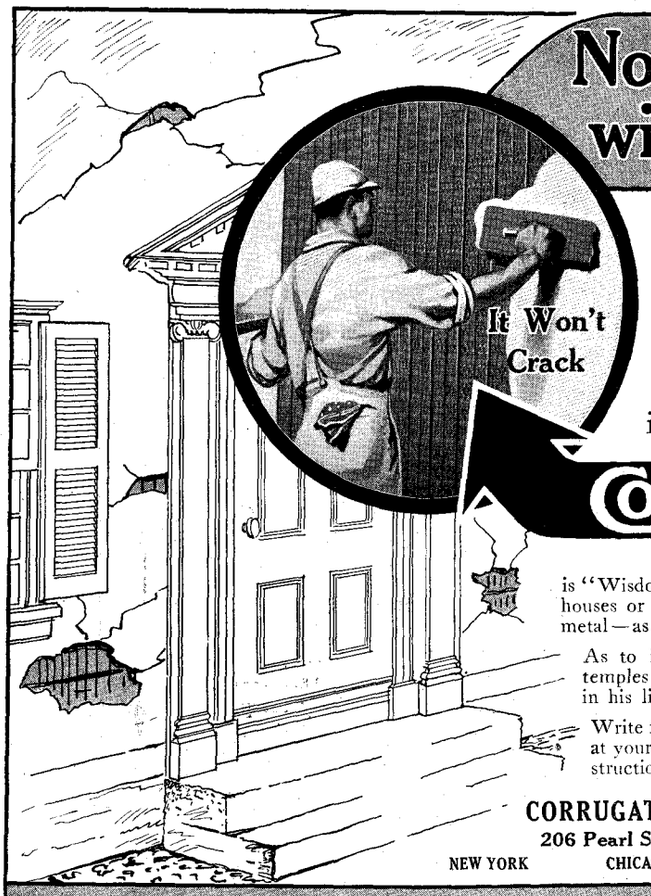

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perfection of the transportation facilities. The latter eliminates time and space, and conveys the reader from point to point with no discomfort or inconvenience whatever and without the loss of so much as the tick of a watch." Yet even at that the reader will prefer to take one city at a time and not to step too quickly from the Tower of London or Princess Street in "Auld Reekie" to the bathing beaches of Scheveningen. Yet whether one has been a "Cookie" racing madly to do the Naples Museum in half an hour, or has spent a quiet month in some suburban pension with frequent trips into the metropolis, or whether one's ventures abroad have been altogether "reading journeys," one will gain much from one of these "hours." And after reading one is sure to turn back to fix in one's mind the details of the picture or the turn of a phrase.

Powell, E. Alexander. The Last Frontier. Illustrated. Map. Cloth, pp. 291. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

"Fortune knocks at a man's door once in most countries, but in South Africa she knocks twice." This may be the reason why the European Powers are so exceedingly interested in getting their slice of opportunity. "Black Man's Africa," where his control alone precedes the European's, consists of only two small chunks, the Kingdom of Abyssinia and the Republic of Liberia. Why this is so, and how the frontiersmen of Europe are pushing civilization into the once "dark continent," is the story of Mr. Powell's book. It is not a dry "document" for the eye of a Secretary of State but an unusually vivid and well-told traveler's tale. It answers the questions one would want to ask an experienced member of the American Consular service in Africa, and does it with the aptness of illustration and literary skill. Wherever one opens it one starts to read until one decides it is better to begin at the beginning and read straight through. The two score and more photographs are in keeping with the excellence of the narrative. The man who knows the value and zest of a broad outlook on our contracting world in our cosmopolitan age will delight in this book.

Congenital.—BENEVOLENT OLD LADY (to Weary Willie, whom she finds resting in the shade of a telegraph pole)—"Alas, my poor wayfarer, traveling through this vale of tears! What has caused you to become discouraged and abandon the race so early in life?"

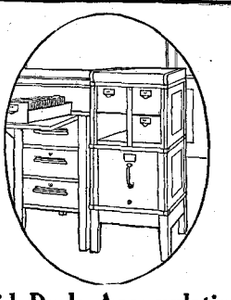
WEARY WILLIE—"Tire trouble, lady."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Gotham "Justice."—Nathan Garelik, a grocer at 206 East Ninety-ninth street, was held without bail in Harlem Court to-day on the charge of carrying a concealed weapon.

Garelik said he was awakened by men trying to enter his store, and flashed a revolver on them.

When the police came they arrested Garelik. The burglar suspects disappeared.

"I sympathize with you," said the magistrate, "but your case is out of my jurisdiction."—*News Item in New York Mail.*



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CURRENT POETRY

NOT long ago, a contributor to *The Independent* wrote regretfully of the tendency of contemporary poets to treat of city rather than country life. He instanced Mr. John Masefield and Mr. John Hall Wheelock as men who wrote, not of wild nature, but of civilized human nature, and of human nature in its most sordid aspects. It may be that writing of city life has become a fad, that poets who do not feel strongly about urban sights and sounds nevertheless put these things into their verses because Symons and John Davidson did so. But on the other hand, there cannot be too many sincere efforts to interpret in verse the strangely complex life of the modern city. New York has been the topic of many poems, some of them of real power and beauty. Mr. James Oppenheim's memorable "Saturday Night" is a comparatively recent example of this class of work. But Whitman's "Manahatta" retains its place as the one greatly successful attempt to make poetry about New York.

It is natural that so monstrous and novel a phenomenon as the Subway should arouse the interest of poets. Mr. Chester Firkin made it the subject of a finely wrought sonnet a few years ago. In *Collier's Weekly* appears the graphic poem which we reprint below. Mr. Towne writes in a free verse which Whitman might have used, and the picture of the tired hurrying crowd in the first stanza is not unlike Whitman. But Whitman would put in more of the joy of life, he would have introduced a more optimistic thought than that of Mr. Towne's second stanza.

The Rush Hour

BY CHARLES HANSON TOWNE

This is the big excitement of their lives!—
This teeming rush hour—six o'clock at night.
I never saw such tired eyes; I never saw such faces,
So weary at the close of a hard day.
Those bright electric bulbs in the thundering Subway
Bring out the tragic lines on their tragic brows—
Girls old before their time, dizzily swaying
In that awful conglomeration of human beings.
Those merciless lights!—hiding no single blemish,
Placed there with their flaming candle-power
So that the throngs may read their evening papers.
But some of the girls are far too tired to read.
They only hang on the straps,
Sick with the noise of the train speeding uptown,
Yet glad to hear it, since it means to them
That every moment they are nearer their sad homes.

It seems to me they are always rushing—
The forlorn sweatshop workers, the tired salesgirls,
The pale clerks who light a cigaret
The moment that they leave the crowded Subway—
Hurrying, rushing, pushing, shoving,
Always moving in a monotonous procession.
In the morning they rush to perform miserable occupations
In factories and lofts and darkened rooms;
And in the evening when the whistle blows
They rush for the same inevitable cars
That hurl them to their undesired homes.
Always these tragic people are rushing, rushing. . . .
But some day they shall go slowly, very slowly,
One at a time, to a distant quiet place—
The only leisurely ride they shall ever know.

"Is there," asks the Chicago *Evening Post* editorially, "a more moving and in-

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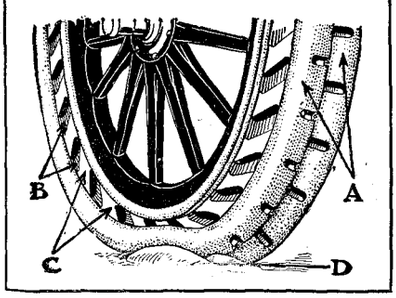

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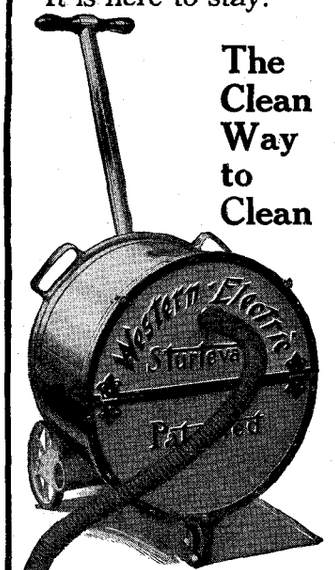

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timate lullaby in our language than this little-known one of the late Richard Middleton?" We are inclined to answer this question in the affirmative. There are in the English language many slumber songs more simple, more musical, and more sincere. But it is nevertheless true that this is a charming poem, approaching, particularly in the last two stanzas, the homely sentiment of a folk-song. It is printed in Middleton's "Poems and Ballads" (Mitchell Kennerly).

Lullaby

BY RICHARD MIDDLETON

Ah, little one, you're tired of play,
  Sleep's fingers rest upon your brow,
You've been a woman all the day,
  You'd be a baby now;
    Oh baby, my baby!
  You'd be my baby now.

Perhaps you had forgotten me
  Because the daisies were so white,
But now you come to mother's knee,
  My little babe to-night;
    Oh baby, my baby!
  My baby every night.

To-morrow when the sun's awake
  You'll seek your flowery fields again.
But night shall fall, and for my sake
  You'll be a baby then;
    Oh baby, my baby!
  My little baby then.

And you'll grow big and love will call;
  Happen you'll leave me for your man,
And night-times when the shadows fall
  I'll greet as mothers can;
    Oh baby, my baby!
  As only mothers can.

And now, my little heart of May,
  Lie closely, sleep is on your brow,
You've been a woman all the day,
  You'd be my baby now;
    Oh baby, my baby!
  My little baby now.

"And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts," said Longfellow. This idea is expanded skilfully by Frances Chesterton in the London *Westminster Gazette*.

The Small Dreams

BY FRANCES CHESTERTO

When I was a young girl I dreamed great dreams
  Of giant castles fashioned on a hill of gold;
The gold is but a gorse-bush, and haply it seems
  My castle's but a cottage, now that I am old.

Now that I am old, I dream small dreams
  Of tiny feet that falter, and tiny songs unsung.
Tho I heard the trumpet blare and saw red gleams
  From the flying feet of Cherubim, when I was young.

When I was a young girl I dreamed long dreams
  Of ever flowing rivers and earth and sky unrolled;
My sky's a window square, the rivers are but streams,
  And the earth is a hedged meadow, now that I am old.

Now that I am old, I dream short dreams
  Of small warm woods and little paths among;
I who saw stretched shadows and the sun's long beams
  On the cedar trees of Lebanon, when I was young.

And youth is a memory with its long, deep dreams,
  Its venture unadventured, the glory still untold;
But I can keep for ever, unashamed it seems,
  The small dear dreams of comfort, now that I am old.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THORPE IN BASEBALL

THE childlike nature of Jim Thorpe, the great Indian athlete, may not have been exaggerated by his friends following his exposure as a professional and the loss of his Olympic honors, but subsequent events indicate that it would be a big mistake to regard him as a child intellectually. His joining the New York Giants in preference to a weaker baseball team is fairly good evidence of sound judgment, also of the fact that he has grasped the significance of good advertising. He seems to have made a hit with Manager John McGraw from the very start. Thorpe has a habit of taking in the surroundings before expressing himself on a subject, which, thinks McGraw, is a sure sign of a calculating athlete. Bozeman Bulger, the New York *Evening World's* baseball reporter, interviewed the red man on the day he came to New York from the Carlisle school to sign the baseball contract. Here is the story:

That Thorpe is an observant fellow was shown when I asked him why he preferred to join the Giants. He glanced out of the corner of his eye at a large framed picture of the New York team which included all the substitutes last spring.

"I could have gone to St. Louis and, according to what the scout told me, could have been a regular," he said. "But it occurred to me that I had never seen any startling newspaper stories about what the St. Louis team had done. That is what decided me in favor of the Giants. If the St. Louis club were willing to put an untried man like me on the regular team they would likely put other untried men on it, and it wouldn't be much of a team. I think I would rather sit on the bench with a good team than be on the field with a bad one. After seeing what good players do I might be able to do it myself.

"I have never heard of a ball-player who sat on the bench with the Giants turning out badly," he added. "A lot of good coaching, I figure, is worth more to a young player than a little bad playing."

With a great crowd of reporters and photographers around him it could be seen that the Indian athlete was decidedly uncomfortable. He laughed politely at the jokes—he has a keen sense of humor—but would never volunteer a comment of his own. It was all strange to him, and he wanted to be sure of his footing before offering opinions of his own. He posed for pictures for an hour without a murmur of complaint. McGraw explained to him that it was the custom. Once he had started as a big leaguer, the Indian made up his mind to go through.

When it was all over Thorpe naively remarked that it was the "longest contract" he had ever signed. For the benefit of the photographers he kept the pen in his hand and signed the paper for nearly two hours. For every new camera man he would oblige.

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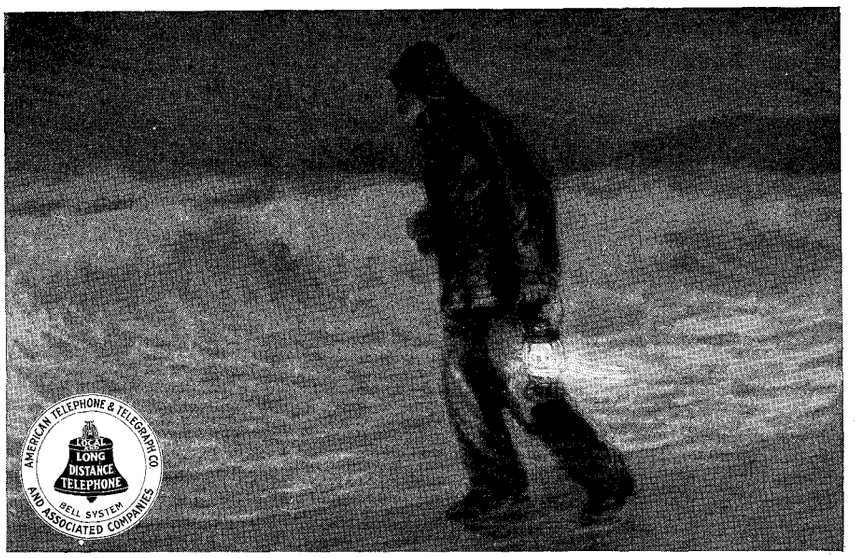
50c per case of 6 glass stoppered bottles



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No matter where a ship may be along the American coast; no matter how dark, or cold, or stormy the night, the coast guard is on watch, patrolling the nearest beach or rocky cliffs.

This man, always on guard, could, by his own unsupported efforts, do little to save life, or to guide ships away from perilous points.

As a unit in an efficient system and able, at a moment's notice, to command the service of his nearby station, he becomes a power to whom all ship owners and passengers are indebted.

In the same way, the Bell Telephone in your home and office is always on guard.

By itself, it is only an ingenious instrument; but as a vital unit in the Bell System, which links together seven million other telephones in all parts of this country, that single telephone instrument becomes a power to help you at any moment of any hour, day or night.

It costs unwearying effort and millions of dollars to keep the Bell System always on guard, but this is the only kind of service that can adequately take care of the social and commercial needs of all the people of a Nation.

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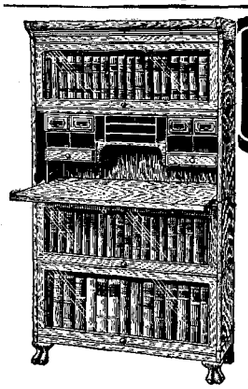

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BOISE, IDAHO, Jan 14, 1910.

Andrews Heating Co.

My neighbor says it requires 1½ hours' hard firing to heat his radiators. My radiators get hot in twenty-five minutes. He uses another make. Our houses are the same size. *He used 40% more coal. I put my Andrews plant* in myself, working evenings, and saved over $200. We are more than satisfied. Very truly yours,

L. C. Bowers, M.D.

The Andrews Steel Boiler is the Most Efficient and Durable Made

There can be no doubt in any one's mind of the extra efficiency of Andrews Steel Boilers, if they are given the least study. Being made of plate steel and having nearly double the heating surface of any boilers made, they heat up very quickly on small amount of fuel of any grade. The flues are easily accessible and can be cleaned thoroughly in a few minutes. The fire pot and combustion chamber are large, the grate is of the latest rocking and dumping pattern and the entire design is aimed at utmost efficiency.

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The Andrews Systems have been sold for over thirteen years and today they are giving excellent satisfaction in over 700 cities and towns scattered over the country. Doctors, lawyers, engineers, and men in all lines of business have profited by our method of selling cut-to-fit, ready to erect heating plants. No other manufacturer has the faith in his product to sell on a 360-day trial basis and guarantee it by a bond.

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$20 Thermostat FREE

As a special hurry-up offer to Digest readers we will give free one of our famous Hired Man Thermostats to each person answering this ad, within 30 days and buying an Andrews System of any size during 1913. This Heat regulator takes complete charge of the dampers of your heater, maintaining the exact temperature you desire in your rooms day or night. It saves fuel as well as doing away with the care, worry and work of tending the dampers. Regular price $20—Clock $5 extra

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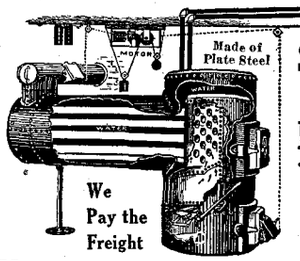

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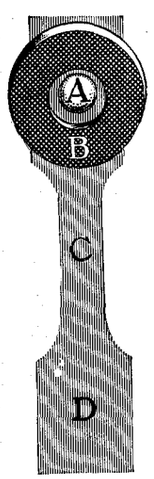
Apply a little Blue-jay plaster. It is done in a jiffy, and the pain stops instantly.

Then that wonderful wax—the B & B wax—gently undermines the corn. In two days it loosens and comes out. No pain, no soreness, no inconvenience. You simply forget the corn.

A million corns a month are removed in that way.

And they never come back. New corns may come if you continue tight shoes, but the old ones are gone completely.

All this is due to a chemist's invention, which everyone should know.



A in the picture is the soft B & B wax. It loosens the corn.
B protects the corn, stopping the pain at once.
C wraps around the toe. It is narrowed to be comfortable.
D is rubber adhesive to fasten the plaster on.

Blue-jay Corn Plasters

Sold by Druggists—15c and 25c per package

Sample Mailed Free. Also Blue-jay Bunion Plasters.

(241) **Bauer & Black, Chicago and New York, Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.**

"I didn't play such bad ball down in North Carolina," he remarked after some one had cracked a joke about that league. "I had to play in so many different positions that I was never able to find out exactly where I belonged. You see I would pitch one day and then I would fill in at first base and in the outfield when the other fellows were pitching. I think, tho, that I would prefer first base to any other position. But that's entirely up to Mr. McGraw. He'll find out where I belong."

"Don't you care for pitching?" I asked him.

"Well, I'll tell you," and Thorpe showed that he had a pretty good inside knowledge of the game, "I like to pitch, but in that position I don't get a chance to play more than one day a week. In other positions I might be in the game every day if I made good. One thing in favor of pitching, tho," he continued, "is that I wouldn't be expected to be a great hitter. In other positions I would have to hit the ball up to big league form or lose my job."

"Were you a pretty good pitcher?" I inquired.

"I won half of my games with a tail-end team," was the answer, "and I see that's considered pretty good in the Big League. I had a lot of speed, but I depended mostly on my curve. I had pretty good control of it, too. I don't know whether I had what you writers call a 'jump' on my fast ball or not. I guess if I have that there will be no question about my being a pitcher.

"I always liked to play baseball," Thorpe went on, "and that is one of the reasons I joined that league in North Carolina. You know, we haven't had baseball at Carlisle for two or three years. If we had basebell at the college I might never have become a professional."

Thorpe has a small income from his property in Oklahoma, but it is not sufficient for a good living. His principal reason for going into baseball is that there is probably more money in it for him than he could make in any other athletic sport. We read on:

Contrary to the general impression, Thorpe is not a full-blooded Fox and Sac Indian. His parents are both half-breeds. His father is a well-to-do farmer in what was formerly the Indian Territory. Jim was born near a little place called Prague. He is a ward of the United States Government, and owns a tract of land which is a part of the grant to the Indians.

Tho there is a general impression that McGraw signed Thorpe purely for the sake of having a world-wide famous attraction for the Giants, the New York manager is really enthusiastic over his chances as a player.

"Thorpe is the ideal build for a ball-player," says McGraw. "He is broad-shouldered, clean-limbed, and weighs 176 pounds. His mind is quick and his record is ample evidence of his gameness. I like the way he has of studying things out. Of course, I realize that he will be a big novelty for the public, but I also expect to turn him into a good player. He will go South with me in two weeks and work out with the first squad of recruits."

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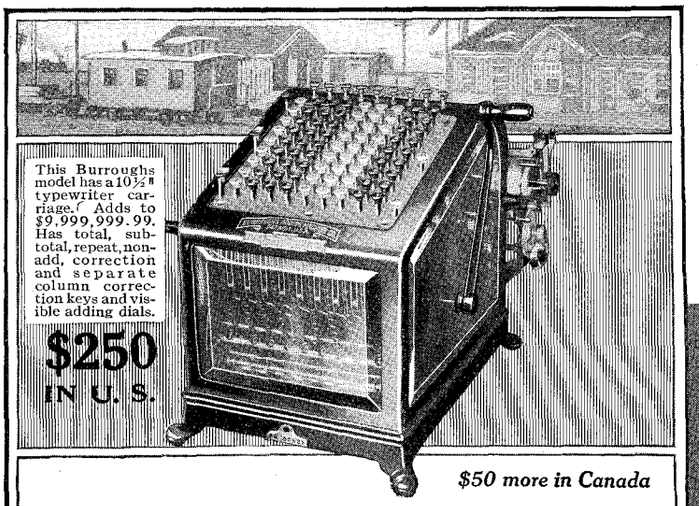
BRIAND THE BRILLIANT

OF course the academic culture and profound statesmanship of Raymond Poincaré, coupled with his reputation for power in world-politics, make him France's man of the hour, particularly in the eyes of the world at large; but it is said that the President-elect appeals less to the imagination of the French than does Aristide Briand, the new Premier. The atmosphere of culture which Poincaré will carry with him to the Presidential office, investing it with a luster hitherto unknown, leaves the people unmoved, while the extraordinary versatility of Briand, responding to similar characteristics in themselves, rouses their enthusiasm and makes the new head of the Cabinet especially popular. Only ten years ago Briand was a struggling country lawyer, and he scaled the heights of fame with such celerity that a good many people are wondering whether his success has not been due as much to luck as to rare cleverness. Luck no doubt had something to do with it, but Briand's oratorical and organizing talents account mostly for his long strides up the path to political glory. M. H. Donohoe, Paris correspondent of the London *Chronicle*, finds in the Premier a striking likeness to Lloyd George, the eminent British statesman, who also sprang from rather humble parentage and rose to a place of distinction by his own efforts. The story of Briand's career is told briefly by Mr. Donohoe:

Rather tall for a Frenchman, with a slight stoop, his slim frame looks little fitted to bear the long, arduous hours of continuous parliamentary and executive work, which for several years has been his daily lot. His black, straight hair (like his short mustache, tinged with gray) is brushed back from a square, massive forehead, surmounting a clever face with a curiously pensive, almost melancholy expression. He is fifty years of age. Aristide Briand was born at Nantes, where his parents kept a small hotel.

Owing to the humble position of his family, he found his path from the elementary school to the university beset with difficulties. Nevertheless he succeeded in accomplishing one of his cherished ambitions—the passing of his law examination. On completing his legal studies he established himself in practise at St. Nazaire. The young *avocat*, who was destined to become one of the most brilliant speakers in the French Parliament, was a born orator. As a boy he had delighted in attending public meetings to listen to that perfervid and voluble type of speech-making which abounds in France. With a little schoolfellow, now a bootmaker at St. Nazaire, and who proudly relates the fact, the future Premier of France assiduously attended a local Catholic church for the sole purpose of hearing and profiting by the eloquence of a noted local preacher. Thus did he train himself for his future career as a parliamentary orator.

Springing from humble stock, his sympathies were ever with the poor and the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Mr. Anderson paid for this machine out of his own pocket and therein is the story.

He had long wanted an adding and listing machine, but did not know he could buy a Burroughs for less than $375—therefore he "got along without one."

When we advertised, in October, that we had 1,097 Demonstrating Samples of regular $375 machines which we were offering at $250, he didn't wait, *but sent his order by mail.*

It is already at work saving money and time and worry for Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson's was but one of a great swarm of orders that greeted that announcement—several came by telegraph, many by mail, but most by 'phone to our branches in many cities. Nearly all of those Demonstrating Samples are gone. A few, like the one pictured, are still available.

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And the man who buys a low-priced Burroughs can always *exchange it* as part payment on a bigger, completer machine, as his requirements increase.

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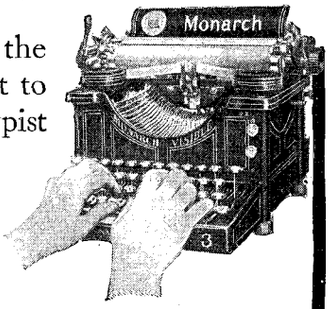

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We would remind the business man that Monarch light touch means more work and better work, because less physical strength is expended by the operator. Therefore, cost per folio is reduced, making the Monarch a business economy.

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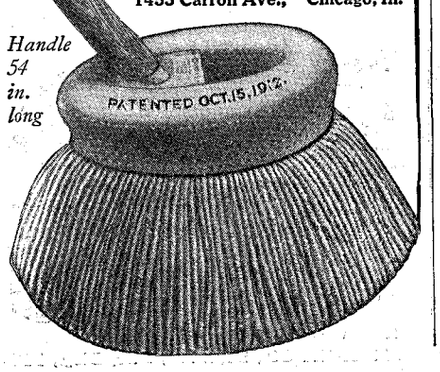

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Grand Rapids, Mich. Dept. Y Holland, Mich.

disinherited of life, and an interesting parallel between himself and Mr. Lloyd George is that as a young lawyer he began to study social problems, and made the cause of the masses his own. Very soon "Comrade" Briand occupied a leading place amongst the advanced Socialists of the Loire Department. His talents as a propagandist becoming recognized, he was elected secretary of their party.

Who shall say when the idea of entering Parliament first took possession of this Socialistic agitator, this leader of demagogs? Certain it is that when in 1902 he was elected Deputy for the Loire Department his ambitions in that direction had already received many rebuffs, but with Aristide Briand there was no going back. His foot once on the lowest rung of the Parliamentary ladder, he set out to climb to the top. He saw that a period of self-effacement was necessary in order that people might have time to forget his too flamboyant revolutionary utterances. But tho keeping steadily in the background, his keen brain was actively at work, and soon his opportunity came. He had entered Parliament at a moment when religious strife was at its height. The separation of Church and State was the vexed question of the day. Some people did not want a Separation Law, others insisted on a very radical one, and hoped by means of it to strike a fatal blow at religion in France. M. Briand, recognizing the desirability of conciliation as a first principle, set about drafting a Separation Bill which should be acceptable to all parties.

This was his golden chance, and to this task he devoted himself entirely. Altho not considered perfect, M. Briand's bill was found so superior to any other offered for acceptance that Parliament voted it. It called down fierce criticism on the head of its author, but M. Briand defended his measure with so much ability that M. Sarrien, when forming his Cabinet in 1906, offered him the portfolio of Public Instruction, so that he might apply the law he had created. The fury of his Socialist comrades of the Extreme Left, on seeing their chief apostle enter a "bourgeois" Ministry, did not in the least perturb Aristide Briand. With such good grace, intelligence, and fearlessness did he fulfil the duties of his delicate position that M. Clemenceau when he succeeded M. Sarrien entrusted to him the portfolio of Justice, which carries with it the vice-presidency of the Cabinet.

When Briand resorted to vigorous repressive measures to settle the great railway strike, the Parliamentary Socialist group expelled him from its ranks, styling him a traitor and a renegade. But this did not daunt him. He continued his great work of religious pacification, and incidentally effected many social reforms consonant with the principles he had always advocated, one being the introduction of workingmen into the jury panels of the assize courts. Mr. Donohoe proceeds:

When the Clemenceau Cabinet fell in 1909 M. Briand was found to be the only man to whom President Fallières could entrust the formation of a Ministry. He assumed the leadership of the Government at a critical moment for France. He was

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barely seated in power when the second big railway strike broke out. The new Premier once more found his incautious utterances of earlier days invoked against him. He replied alike to the Right and the Left that it is always permissible for a man to change his opinions, and that even if his ideas had remained unchanged he would never allow the Government of the country to become enfeebled while he was head of the Executive. In his handling of this widespread industrial upheaval he revealed himself as the strong man he is.

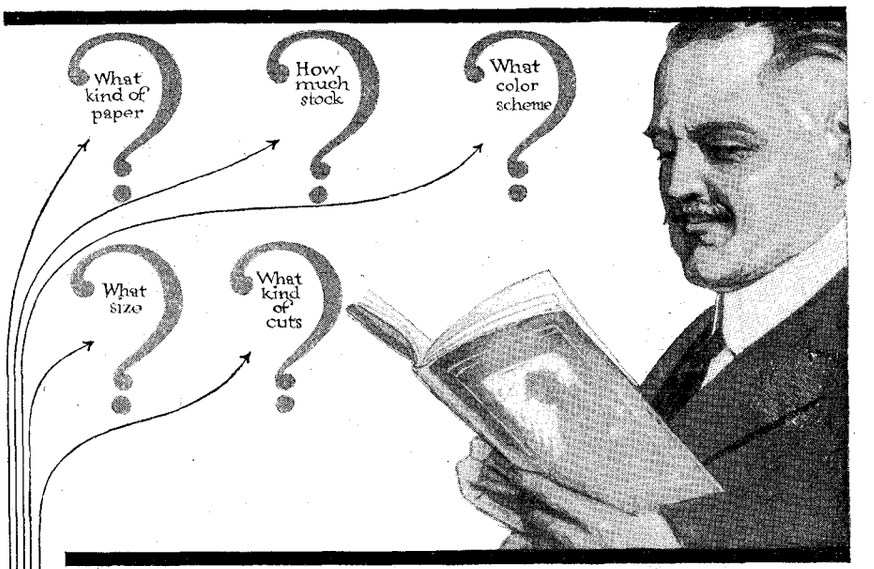
When the Briand Cabinet fell after nineteen months of existence, "his career is ended" was the jubilant cry of his enemies. No, Aristide Briand's career was not ended. Such a man could not long remain in retirement. It was to him that M. Poincaré first turned when in January last he was forming his Cabinet, and he accepted the portfolio of Justice. Now that his Ministerial chief has been called upon to preside over the destinies of the Republic, M. Briand again appears as the man "wanted" in a very special sense, the keen, skilful, persuasive intellect that is needed to give continuity and stability to Republican ideals in France.

That he neglects no study of world politics likely to be helpful to him in his great task was made evident to me from the few conversations I have been privileged to hold with him from time to time. The work of social reformers in all lands strongly appeals to him, and I particularly remember his remarking to me on one occasion that of all the world's politicians the two men he most desired to meet were Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Andrew Fisher, the workman-Premier of the Australian Commonwealth.

SENATOR HELEN ROBINSON

THE woman suffragists must have felt a big thrill of pride recently when they were able to speak of one of their sisters as Senator Helen Ring Robinson. The election of Mrs. Robinson to the Colorado Senate seems to have caused little, if any, regret among the voters of her district or among any of the citizens of the State, for she at once gained unusual recognition for a new member. According to newspaper reports, she became one of the most important legislators from the very start. She was made chairman of the Education Committee, which is pretty conclusive evidence that she was not among the lesser lights. Mrs. Robinson is a native of New Hampshire and was a teacher for many years. She is deeply interested in improving the educational system of Colorado, and one of her measures is a minimum-wage bill for country teachers. A story about her personality and her work is told by Mae Bradley in the Denver *News*. We read:

Senator Robinson spent her college days at Wellesley and Barnard, and later studied at Oxford, in London, and in France. She has always been interested in public questions. At eight years old, as she acknowledges, "it was my particular delight to discuss the state of the nation with all my older sisters' visitors, and I felt it my duty to instruct the world as to the relative



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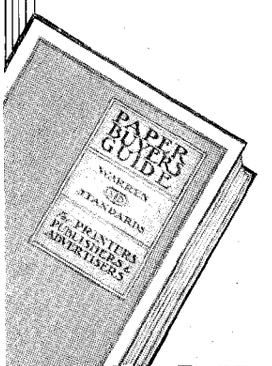

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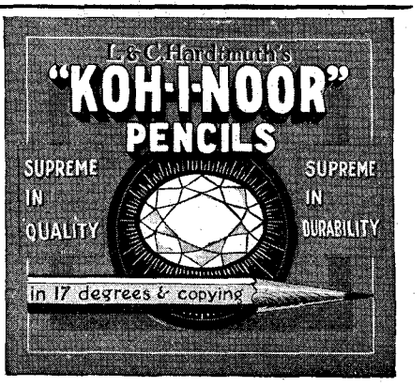

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merits of presidential candidates. But my childish ambition to become a real citizen was fulfilled when I first came to Colorado seventeen years ago."

Senator Robinson loves gardening, and has always longed to be a farmer. At any hour in summer she may be seen at work among her flowers, and she is as successful in making them bloom as she was in drawing out the best from the hearts and minds of her pupils. She is reported as saying:

"I love to work out in the golden sunshine—it is a world of life and melody and song, with its flutter of the wings of birds and bees. Somehow, thoughts expand, aspirations grow and draw their strength from the hardy earth. One year I had a plot of ground no larger than our dining-room table, and yet I kept the family supplied with delicious fresh vegetables all summer."

With all her gentleness, she has no lack of nerve. During one of her first summers in Colorado she won a wide reputation as a fearless horsewoman by mounting and conquering "Dutchy," a horse that had thrown every other rider.

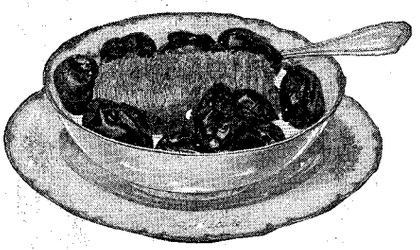
This courage was shown in a more important matter in 1910, when Mrs. Robinson headed the movement of Denver housewives against the renewal of a franchise to the city's water company. Without pay or hope of reward, she gave her time, energy, and influence to organizing the women for that successful uprising against monopoly and extortion. "Neighborhood chains" were formed to pass information from house to house; "ballot-marking schools" were established, with teachers in every precinct, and almost wholly by voluntary labor. After the victory, Mrs. Robinson wrote:

"It was a question of household economics with the women. They wished to get the best possible bargain for their money. It was a question of public morality, too. They wished to break the alliance between big business and crooked politics which had done so much to hurt Denver in the past. And when you face a woman with a question which concerns household economics and public morality at the same time, something is likely to happen. It happened."

Mrs. Robinson was for a time an editorial writer and book reviewer for the Denver *News*, and was sent on a "literary journey" through England and several of the continental countries. Here is the account of her political work:

Senator Robinson is deeply interested in improving the conditions of life for working women; has been conducting a class of social discussion among the business girls and women at the Young Woman's Christian Association, and is making a careful study of actual facts with a view of drawing up a workable minimum-wage bill.

Mrs. Robinson has introduced and the Senate has passed a resolution calling for an investigation of the State Insane Asylum at Pueblo. "I do not charge graft or dishonesty," she is reported as saying, "but there have been grave mistakes in management, and a mistake is often more aggravating than a sin." She also wants to know why the Santa Fé railroad is enjoying a free right of way through certain public grounds,—a privilege worth a substantial sum per year—and she is considering the introduction of a bill to require health certificates for marriage. This "health



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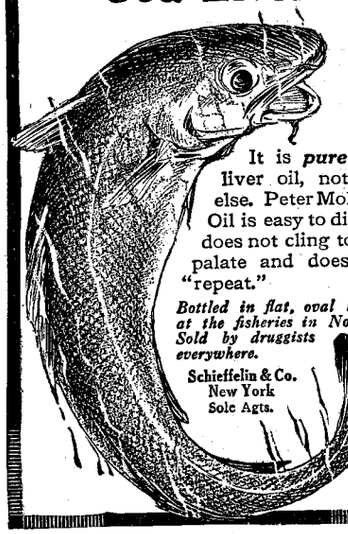

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marriage bill" will go before the Legislature with the backing of the physicians, the women's clubs, the Society for the Prevention and Control of Tuberculosis, the charity organizations, and most of the ministers.

PASSING OF THE UMPIRE BAITER

THE old-fashioned habit of "bawling out" umpires on the baseball field is becoming less popular every year. Umpires are getting to be less tolerant of that sort of thing, and enlightened managers are learning that ungentlemanly conduct on the part of players nearly always costs more in the long run than it is worth. It often results in the benching of a good player at a critical moment, and, despite the fact that the bleachers frequently resound with such shrieks as "Punch his face!" and "Knock his block off!" when a player protests against a decision, the majority of "fans" do not like to see rows on the diamond. John J. McGraw, the "Little Napoleon" of the New York Giants, who used to be somewhat of an umpire baiter himself, is convinced that the shaking of fists and the pawing up of the earth is bad policy. McGraw has been in the business long enough to find out a whole lot about the subject, and he tells in the New York *American* some interesting little stories by way of clinching his argument for better treatment of umpires. He says:

"Christy" Mathewson is a fine example of the player who knows how to treat umpires. None desires to win more than he does nor fights harder, but he seldom makes a "kick," and when he does you may be pretty sure that the umpire has missed one. Walter Johnson, of the Washington club, I am told, is the same sort, seldom protesting on the balls called on him. Umpires get so that they pay attention to men of this type because they know there are no "kicks" when they are "calling them right." These are the kind of players I like to have on my pay roll.

Frequently players will kick to umpires in order to try to shift the blame for a poor play and cover up their own mistakes. The officials soon get used to this sort, and they are put out of the game at the first sign of a kick. That is the reason why fans wonder that certain players can protest so much longer to the officials than others. And managers soon get on to them, too, and they don't last long in the Big League by trying to "alibi" themselves out of blunders.

Many persons believe that any man who is big and husky and strong and built along the lines of a dreadnaught makes the best umpire. It seems to be the prevailing opinion that any one too rough to be a cop or bouncer should fall right into the profession without any other qualifications.

"He licked some one," I have heard fans say in recommending a prospective umpire. "He ought to be a good umpire."

Many pugilists and bruisers are recommended as umpires each year, and in the olden times this was the type of man who took up the occupation. At rehearsals

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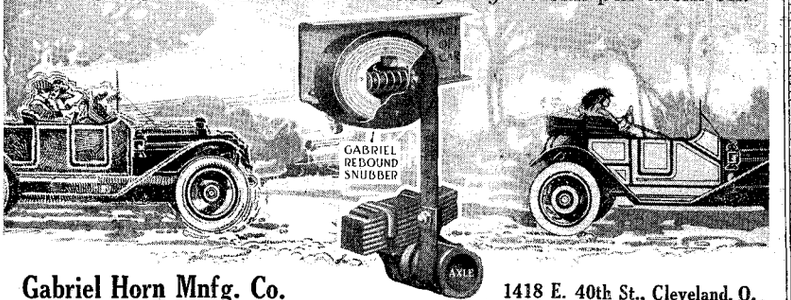

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they tried him out by bouncing beer bottles and other missiles off his head to see if his constitution was strong enough to stand the strain. Most of their heads were the least vulnerable parts.

Nowadays, the tendency is to employ the intelligent umpire, this resulting from the general improvement of the game and the men who are playing it. The smart fellows are the ones who make the better umpires, because they are good judges of human nature, and it takes a keen student of men, as well as one who knows the game, to get by in the Big League. With the intellectual improvement of the players, there must follow a similar increase of gray matter among the "umps," because many smart ball players spend the off season and their evenings in trying to figure out ways to puzzle an umpire. "Johnny" Evers has always been a great man to do this, and he probably will have evolved a lot of new questions by next spring when he starts to manage the Cubs.

Players have different temperaments, and an umpire's success depends largely upon his ability to size up their dispositions accurately. It is only natural for players to get excited whenever close plays are called against them, and the umpire who can forestall a rumpus with a jest or a timely remark is usually worth his salary. McGraw goes on:

Doyle had a kick to make to "Bill" Klem in a game at the Polo Grounds one day last summer on a close play at the plate. Mad up to his ears, he came tearing toward home from second base. Klem saw him coming, and quickly drew a line with his foot, for he certainly hates to have a ball-player shake his finger in his face.

"Don't cross that line, Mr. Doyle!" shouted Klem. "You're out of the game if you do."

"All right, 'Bill,'" replied "Larry." "I just wanted to ask you what time it is, because I was not sure whether that clock out there on the fence was right. I knew your watch would be correct because everything about you is, 'Bill.'"

"Call me 'Mr. Klem,'" directed the umpire. "And if you have a date, Mr. Doyle, and want to get away early, you can leave the grounds now."

"No, that's all right, Mr. Klem," smiled back "Larry," now with his good temper completely restored. "I just wanted to take a pill at five o'clock."

He ambled back to his position, grinning. Klem laughed, too. That was once when a little humor saved the day. And take it direct from me, there are some rare gems handed out on the ball field when the wits of the umpire and players are whetted.

One of the most picturesque umpires ever to appear in baseball was Hurst—"Turbulent Tim." He went through more battles than any man that ever decided plays, I guess.

"Tim" was umpiring an opening game at the Polo Grounds one day several years ago when McGinnity, the Iron Man, made a three-base hit in the last inning with the score a tie and none out. The ball was relayed in from the outfield rapidly, and a close play resulted at third base. Brooklyn had good teams in those days. "Tim" was down over the play.

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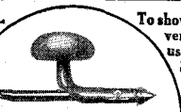

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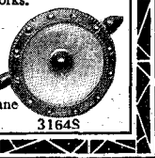

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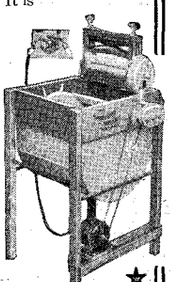

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"Yer safe!" he bawled, spreading both hands.

The Brooklyn players started to kick, and Tim ran back toward his place at the plate. "Sammy" Strang, later a Giant, was playing third base for Brooklyn, and Dahlen shortstop. Of course, I did not take any part in the squabble at the plate, as the decision had been in my favor, so I stood on the third base coaching lines. Hurst is a short fellow, and all the tall ball-players started to crowd around him, cutting off his view of the rest of the field in their ardor for the argument. Hurst was working the game alone.

"Come on," I said to Strang, who was holding the ball during the intermission, "let's catch." Dahlen was sitting on the grass and McGinnity was reposing on the bag. Strang threw the ball to me, and I tried to get "Joe's" eye. He did not see me, so I passed the ball back to Strang and held out my hands for him to return it. He did, and I had caught McGinnity's eye in the meantime. I slipt him the wink, and, as I caught the ball, he started for home. Instead of passing the ball back to Strang I rolled it out toward the pitcher's box where there was no one, the Brooklyn twirler having gone in to add his oratorical talents to those of the other talkers around the plate and Hurst.

McGinnity came charging through the group and scored the winning run. Then there was a kick. The first row had resembled only a lot of gossips at tea compared to the howl the Brooklyn team put up when Hurst let that run stand. He had seen Strang with the ball, and thought that "Sammy" had thrown it toward the pitcher's box. As a matter of fact, that is what I told "Tim" when he asked me. Strang protested he had not, but that he had been catching with me, and I had thrown it out there.

"You must be crazy," I said to "Sammy." "You tossed it there yourself. What are you trying to do—cover up your bonehead move? How would I get the ball?"

The run counted, and we won the game by that margin. But somebody must have told "Tim" what really had happened that night, for the next day, out at the park, he called me over to him and whispered in my ear:

"Laugh, you stiff, laugh!" or words to that effect.

"Billy" Evans, the American League umpire, who has had a rather picturesque experience, is of the type that judges human nature, allows for its weaknesses, and always tries to prevent trouble. The story of how he got his start is told by McGraw:

Evans was a newspaper reporter out in Youngstown, Ohio, when he broke into the game, and it was only by accident that he turned umpire. He was covering the baseball games for some local paper and working on a small salary—$15 a week, I think.

One day the regular umpire did not show up, and as there was a couple of hundred dollars in the stand, it being a Saturday afternoon, they began to look around for an umpire. Somebody suggested Evans, then a boy just out of Cornell. The two managers came over to the press stand and put it up to "Billy."

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We'll prove that in your own home or office. Then, when convinced that it cleans better than anything you ever saw before, you can own it—*at a low price and on very easy payments*—for less than unsatisfactory, insanitary methods cost you now.

Cleaner Quality Depends on Two Things Only

It's all a question of the volume and speed of the air moved. The Bissell, *by results measured at the cleaning tools*, excels many of the largest *built-in* cleaners.

Yet the Bissell actually costs much less than any portable cleaner that even claims to be in its class.

It is the lightest machine of its power ever made; a woman easily carries it upstairs, and it follows you with no more effort than is needed to pull a doll's go-cart. *You move only a short, light hose—not a heavy motor on a stick.*

The Bissell gets the last microscopic atom of dust from the thickest rug and, with equal certainty, picks up matches, cigar stubs, nut shells, and things not taken by other cleaners. So, you see, it *cleans clean*, in the home, office building, hotel, theatre or restaurant.

Only $1.75 Per Week

Just a ridiculously small payment with the order, then only $1.75 per week, and we pay the freight. A discount for cash settlement at any time.

You are more than paying for a cleaner now, although going without, or using a less efficient one. Count wages, meals, time, effort, health—what do they cost? Why not have something to show for the good money you are wasting? Send in the coupon today.

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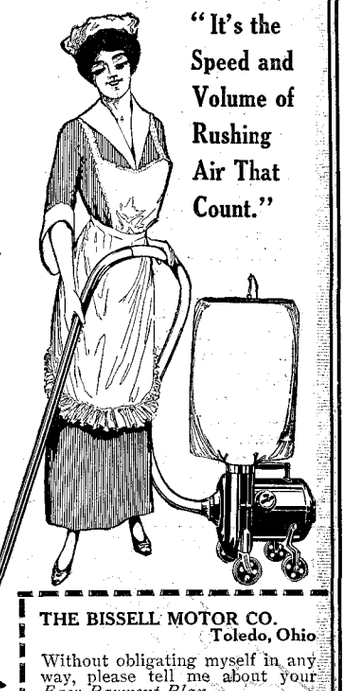

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Morris Chair No. 16

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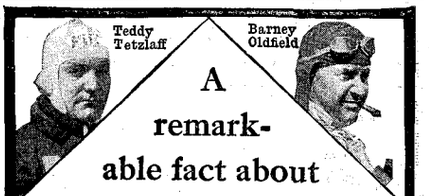

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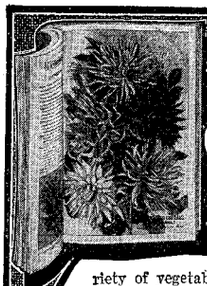

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IT OFTEN happens that you want something extra choice in Flower Seeds or a special variety of vegetable or a fine Rose which you noted last summer, or some unusual perennial or garden plant which is not kept in stock by the average dealer. If your inquiry as to where you will most likely find what you are looking for, be made to a thoroughly posted professional or amateur, the answer nine times out of ten will be:

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The Diamond Jubilee edition of Dreer's Garden Book describes and offers nearly 5000 species and varieties of Seeds, Plants and Bulbs, which include really everything worth growing in this country. Practical cultural notes on flowers and vegetables make this book of greater value than any half dozen books on gardening.

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"How much do I get for umpiring?" asked Evans.

"Five dollars," they replied.

"That looked good to me," said Evans, in telling the story to me during the last world's series while we were in Boston one night.

So Evans worked through the game, and incidentally put out a couple of men for kicking. The players, managers, and spectators were surprized at the manner in which Evans got away with it, and so they invited him to umpire the next day, it being the habit in that town to injure at least one umpire vitally each week.

"Billy," having lived through his first game, his enemies thought it wise to coax him out on the field again, so as to get back at him, but he continued to get away with it. At last he was offered a regular job umpiring in the league at $30 a week. He hesitated about taking it, and put the matter up to his mother. She did not want him to get into the game as an umpire, but suggested that he take up blasting or the handling of nitro-glycerine or some other harmless pastime instead.

He next spoke to the owner of the paper for which he worked, and it was agreed that if he desired to return to the newspaper profession, he could have his old job at his old salary any time he wanted it. So "Billy" Evans went to umpiring, and he has been at it ever since. But he had some tough experiences before he really got acclimated to the Big League.

Ban Johnson first heard of Evans umpiring Sunday games down in some little town in Missouri, where it was regular to kill an umpire each Sunday, and the local undertaker raised a protest when this form was not allowed in "Billy's" case. Evans had had several fights, and had gotten away with them, and was still umpiring. So Johnson signed him for the American League, thinking there must be something in a man who could do this, and one of his first assignments was to umpire a game in Chicago, in which the old White Sox were taking part. The Chicago team at that time included "Jiggs" Donohue and some more of his sort who did not try to make life a bed of roses for a new umpire.

The first day that Evans ran up against this bunch he got into a lot of arguments with them because they went out of their way to make trouble, and Evans did not attempt to dodge it.

"I have a good mind to lick you," said Donohue to Evans, after some close play which had been called against him.

"You are welcome to try," replied Evans. "I am stopping at the Auditorium Hotel, and my room number is 617. I shall be there at eight o'clock to-night, and you'll find the door unlocked and 'Welcome' on the mat. Now you had better go out to the club house and get drest and take a good rest so you will be in good shape for this evening."

Donohue never showed up at the hotel, and after that Evans was respected when

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Barred Rock Day Old Chicks	$20
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Last fall they sold this place for $3250, making $2500 cash profit. The berries and flowers caused the increase in value. *Couldn't you buy or rent* **AND PLANT** *somewhere?* Five acres of berries will give you a good living. A back yard is big enough for quite a planting.

Get the 1913 Berrydale Berry Book. It will give you the ideas and information you need. Describes Macatawa, the three-inch blackberry. Hardy Giant Himalaya Berry and others as valuable. Write today for copy, free.

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Peace is but one of 25,000 varieties of Gladioli which I have grown. I want to tell you about the best of the others—how rich and varied in colors they are, and what a delight they will be to you all summer. I want to tell you about my special collections.

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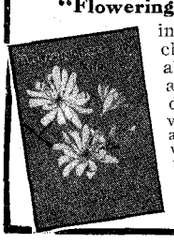
This Biltmore Nursery Book is a Guide to Outdoor Beauty

The illustration above is one of 123 in the Biltmore Nursery book, "Flowering Trees and Shrubs." It makes plain one of the purposes of the book—to *show*, not to *tell*, appropriate uses of trees and shrubs in beautifying the home grounds.

"Flowering Trees and Shrubs"



in its 64 pages states the uses, characteristics, and cultural preferences of all desirable ornamental plants, and depicts the beauties of individual flowers, specimen plants, and harmonious groupings in which these plants are used. Free to those who plan to plant soon.

BILTMORE NURSERY
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the story had time to get around the league. But still, being anxious to make good, he was very strict after he broke into the Big League. One day he got into a wrangle down in St. Louis, the worst town in the country for umpires, and some fan bounced a beer bottle off his head. Evans did not come to until the next day, and he was in the hospital for some time; but they say that the bouncing beer bottle worked a complete change in him, and he has been the fairest umpire in the league ever since.

A NEGRO'S STRUGGLE UPWARD

THE boastful "self-made man" may as a rule deserve all the derision aimed at him, but there are notable exceptions, and when the hero of a boot-strap rise frankly tells of his advancement, it may not necessarily mean that his head is swollen with egotism. A good illustration is found in the story of a negro cobbler's son who struggled to get a few glimpses into the kingdom of light. William Ferguson's experience is not wide, but it has a good deal of depth. It might have been wider had he been born with the outlook that is the natural heritage of the average white boy. He says in an autobiographical sketch published in the New York *Evening Post* that he owes whatever success he has attained to fidelity to certain commendable ideals which came to him long before he could give them a name. Here is his story:

My father was a cobbler of shoes. When I was old enough to make waxed ends I was found at his shop, listening to the talk of men much older than myself, who had experienced much, being just a few years from slavery—and who had suffered much. My first recollection is of a little barn-like building just off the main thoroughfare of the town, with the sign of a boot—being a boot itself cut from a piece of thin metal, hung out over the edge of the sidewalk.

The talk that went on inside was of a varied character, but most of it was about the Bible, and slavery, and the providence that led black men through many ordeals, and that still comforted them in their newer trials. Daily I heard men who had suffered much in the past count their suffering as naught beside the boons they now enjoyed, and beside the opportunities they saw in the future. Even then, some of them, tho already past middle life, were going to school at night, or, after a hard day's labor, were trying to follow the daily lessons of their children, helped on by only a child's feeble powers.

My father was a firm believer in knowing things, and in the power derived therefrom; he also believed in doing things. But what imprest me most was the fact that the little he knew seemed to give him such lasting satisfaction. Why was it that in times of trouble, in times of gloom, he turned to the printed page—his Bible? Perhaps from the very beginning it was this fact more than any other that made me more interested in books than in shoes. Those about me could tell me some things, books could tell me everything; and I wanted to know everything. And then I began to wonder what would it profit me if I did know everything. It had not then dawned upon me just what would be my reward if I neglected cobbling—and my mother was incorrigible. Nowadays you would class

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Enough for a garden of extraordinary character and beauty—a genuine Burbank garden. These seeds are of highest quality, prepared under Burbank's personal supervision. The demand is so great that we advise immediate response. The selection includes: Long Season; Sweet Peas; Rainbow Corn; Scabiosa Major, Select double; Gigantic Crimson Morning Glory; Giant Zinnia; Schizanthus Wisetonensis, very newest, extra select largest flowers; Dianthus Imperialis, beautiful mixed very large (Japanese Pink); Verbena, mammoth mixed; New Lavender Trailing Godetia; New Gigantic Evening Primrose; Oenethera "America."

Owing to limited supply and great demand one or two other Burbank flowers of equal merit may be substituted. **Any 5 of *the* above, $1**
Not Including Rainbow Corn

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The Westralia

You all know the famous Luther Burbank creation, the Shasta Daisy, with its huge white flowers with soft, velvety gold centers—the world-wide popular flower creation of the century.

The Westralia Shasta is a new type, of pleasing cream color, semi-double, three to four inches across, produced on fairly long stems in bewildering profusion, with remarkable resistant vigor and ability to overcome ill-treatment and unfavorable conditions. Beautify your garden with this unusual Burbank novelty. Get it from the true original source.

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For your own garden. This, the most unique of all rose creations, has a bloom which, when cut, will last in perfect condition for two weeks. It is a semi-climber of the Crimson Rambler type, with immense clusters of rose-crimson flowers, resembling the Chinese Primrose.

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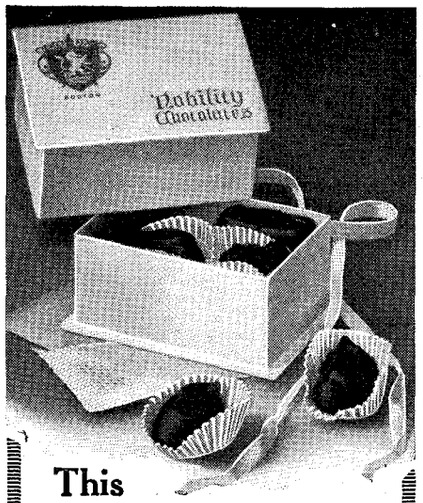
her with Dr. Washington and his friends. She said, "Learn to do something with your hands first. If nothing better comes your way, you have that."

I protested mildly, because I had no answer to give, and applied myself to cobbling. I could roll the slender, flaky wax-threads into a smooth, cordlike whole; could attach the bristles—affixt to each end like needles—so securely that they would wear till the whole was used; and I could put a very dainty patch on my lady's *pumps*. But with all this I was still ashamed of work that soiled my hands; that left on them a thick, black, sticky wax; and that gave me so few chances for appearing clean and tidy.

My father died while I was still in my teens. I had to quit school altogether to take charge of the shop, and depending upon me for support were a mother and three sisters. Suddenly I was not ashamed to work with my hands. I was grateful that my mother had insisted on my learning to do something with my hands, and appreciative of the ability I had to help her and my dependent younger sisters. A change also came in the attitude of my acquaintances. I had to quit school while most of them went on; I seemed to be satisfied; they were ambitious and restless. So gradually they became ashamed of me and my calling. I had been fairly apt in school, had worked at the trade only in the afternoons and on Saturdays, and great things had been predicted of me. Nevertheless I stitched and pegged, and read anything, everything, I could lay hands on. I cherished all to myself the idea of cultivating my mind the while I worked with my hands, and of some day surpassing those who had scorned me. I should be better because wiser, and wiser because I had found sources of joy still undiscovered by them.

Ferguson's early reading was haphazard, because he could not distinguish good books from bad, but after a while he was able to cull out the trashy ones. Later he read only a few books, and still later a few books over and over again. He goes on:

My father had a collection of about seventy-five volumes. Most of them were gaudy subscription books of the "Mother, Home, and Heaven" type. A dozen, perhaps, were of real value. I remember that one volume contained a really good collection of poetry. It contained poems by Mrs. Browning, Poe, Longfellow, Tennyson, and others. Alas, science had one poor representative: Combe's "Constitution of Man," a strange book that predicated everything on a basis of phrenology, and was one of a numerous group that grew out of a kind of new thought of seventy years or more ago. Among the other books were George Eliot in four unhandy volumes, and four plays of Shakespeare in one volume; these were "Lear," "Othello," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Hamlet." This latter came to me by accident, I am sure, for my father had no memory of having bought it, and never read it, tho somehow he had a notion that Shakespeare was vulgar, and cautioned me against him. The "Underground Railroad" he did read, and he often pondered over a big Bible, gilt-lettered and leather-bound, that cost twelve dollars. Besides these there were a few biographies, including



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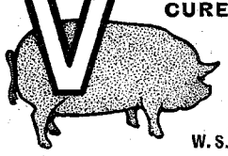

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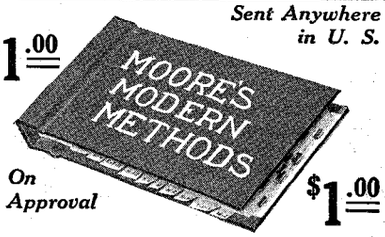

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Samuel Smiles's "Life of Stephenson," the inventor of the locomotive.

Just three blocks from the cobbler's shop was a book-store kept by a lean old man who read all the time and who made most of his profits from groceries and country produce. I sometimes wondered whether he kept a book-store with groceries as a side line, or whether he kept a grocery store with books as a side line. Certainly with him personally books were the more important. He was reputed to have money and was known to be peculiar in his habits, having few friends, and, judging by his demeanor, desiring few.

This book-store was my school-house. I would go there nearly every day and was tolerated because I did really buy occasionally. No doubt the proprietor thought I was peculiar, too, for I would ask many questions, and succeeded only now and then in getting anything more than a mere yes or no. I judged by the many books on his shelves on Napoleon that he was a lover of the Corsican, and by his talk, mostly to others, that he was somewhat revolutionary himself. He had come South from Pennsylvania after the war, I learned; but if he was of Abolitionist stock he certainly kept it from his Southern customers; even from the cobbler's son.

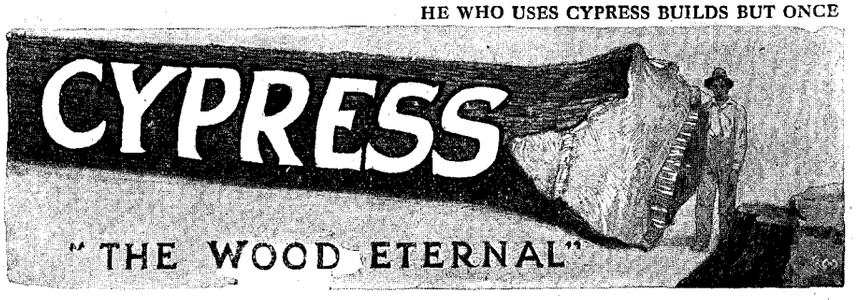
Now I must acknowledge that I bought many books at that time that I did not enjoy. One particularly, I remember. It was a quaint, odd-shaped book, being about twice as long as broad, and it appealed to me because it had such funny subjects for chapter headings. I paid for it the princely sum of twenty-five cents. But I was disappointed. It was not nearly as funny as the chapters indicated. Everything in it seemed too quaint and parenthetical. I laid it aside. Then as the years slipt by I bought and read and bought again, till I had about 100 volumes of my own choice. Then I took my quaint volume down again and was delighted. What had happened to me?—or to it? I didn't know then, but I know now something of the steps that led me from curiosity, first to a mild interest, and then to a genuine love. The "Essays of Elia" had helped me on to a coign of vantage from which I could view a very quaint and delectable land.

He later found Hawthorne as interesting as Lamb, and, stumbling on, learned to love Browning and Poe and Irving. He did not read for mere boasting or intellectual polish, but for instruction and entertainment, and for that which he calls spiritual growth. He concludes:

I believe that we who are black attribute too much of man's indifference to hate and too little to greed—we fail to see that others suffer who are not black, and we fail to recognize that in many instances all men who are down have a common cause. I believe that much of the strife we witness portends the fall of the old order of things, and makes for a world-wide brotherhood. If I am deluded, I am not downcast in my delusion. If my "larger outlook" presents this vision, who can say that I have striven to cultivate myself in vain?

I am not now above laboring with my hands. I do not look down upon those who do labor with their hands. I can trust the future, and am willing a while to suffer many things, because I know a different

HE WHO USES CYPRESS BUILDS BUT ONCE



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but do you know its uses *today* and their significance to *you?*

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CYPRESS AVERTS REPAIR BILLS

CYPRESS is *the* wood of Scriptural history and of romance; CYPRESS was the mystic wood of mythology—and it was the reliance of the sturdy builders of early America; CYPRESS always has been a magnet for those who have wrought sentiment and beauty into useful things—and CYPRESS is *today* the *staple wood* of the hard-headed calculating buyer who seeks the most *lasting* values for his lumber money.

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The historic Gates of Constantinople were of CYPRESS; they were on duty for eleven centuries without a furlough.

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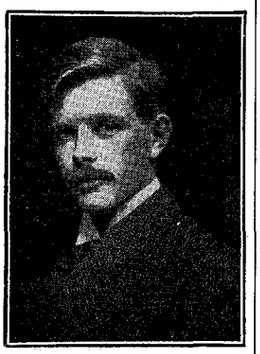
Will you own up that you are not giving your body a square deal?

IF YOU will let me help you I can add years of usefulness and greater efficiency to your business life. For you surely are not satisfied through sedentary habits to grow a little weaker and less valuable every day.



I am speaking generally, because I know that nine out of ten men who work indoors have surface muscles that are as soft as dough, and stomach and intestine muscles that are growing weaker every day. With even half-proper treatment, the vital muscles can be made strong enough to improve the health, appearance, temperament and ability of any man.

Big biceps and surface muscles no more indicate health than brick walls prove that a building is fireproof. The true test is whether or not the day's work fags you, whether your sleep refreshes you and whether your body will obey the desires of your mind—in other words, can you do the things you would like to do—can you set your body to work without waste of will-energy?

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day must dawn. What is all of one's knowledge worth, be it ever so deep and well rounded, if it lead not to some kind of finality of judgment on the tendencies of things? Will to-morrow bring men a little nearer heaven? Will to-morrow make for a deeper reverence of the solids of character and manhood? Will to-morrow make men less self-seeking? Will to-morrow put to-day's estimate on the color of a man's skin?

My little of philosophy has led me to believe in a certain inevitableness in man's strides that makes for universal betterment. Does not my own humble case illustrate it? Then, too, how about the hundreds of cases more significant of men who have come up from the backwoods with all of its poverty of environment?—of children of the slums who outshine their more favored rivals?—and of the sons and daughters of immigrants who often lead them all?

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Bigger Threat.—"I'll tell me big brudder on you."

"Aw, me big sister kin make him jump through hoops. See?"—*Washington Herald.*

Serious.—"And so you are married?"
"I told you I was going to be."
"But I thought it was a joke."
"It isn't."—*Houston Post.*

Beware.—A Chicago *News* paragrapher gives a pretty clear idea of Platonic love: "It is a good deal like a gun that you didn't know was loaded."—*Toledo Blade.*

Regrets.—"Brudder Johnson, will you lead us in prayer?"

"Ah's sorry to disappoint de Lord tonight, parson, but Ah has a cold on mah chest."—*Puck.*

Making Up Sleep.—"De man who wants de office don't sleep sound till he gits it, but after he's on de inside, he sleeps too sound ter hear his friends knockin' on de door."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Burnt.—"What a pity we have no artists who can paint like the old masters!" said the sincere lover of pictures.

"But," replied Mr. Cumrox, who had just acquired a spurious signature, "the great trouble is that we have."—*Washington Star.*

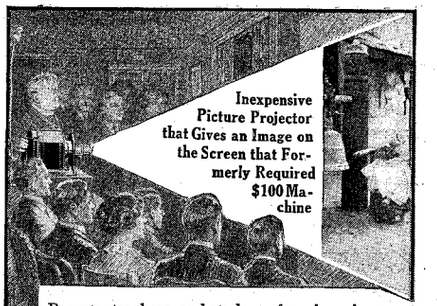
Silenced.—"I see the women are going to wear medieval costumes in that suffragette parade," remarked Mr. Wombat pleasantly. "What are you going to wear, my dear?"

"My medieval hat," said Mrs. Wombat, significantly.

And there were no further remarks.—*Kansas City Journal.*

No Improvement.—"What's this? Here's another Senator going to resign because the country's on its way to the demnition bowwows."

"I don't see how his quitting is going to help things. They'll have to appoint another Senator to take his place, won't they?"—*St. Louis Republic.*



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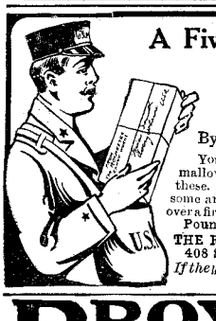

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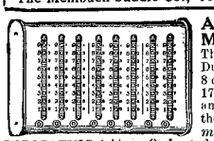

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A Highbrow.—A freshman translating, "Haec in Gallia est importantus," made it "Hike into Gaul; it's important."—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Test.—WILLIE—"Paw, when has a man horse sense?"

PAW—"When he can say 'Nay,' my son."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Differentiation.—"The man who runs that store has got the right idea, all right."

"How so?"

"He advertises: 'Bagpipes and musical instruments.'"—*Houston Post.*

The Real Rub.—"Statesmen all agree that the tariff could be revised to advantage."

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "but the question is, 'whose advantage?'"—*Washington Star.*

Embarrassing.—"Do you ever see the President?" asked Willie of his uncle who lived in Washington.

"Yes; nearly every day," was the reply.

"And does he ever see you?" queried the little fellow.—*Chicago News.*

Consoling.—MRS. NOOWEDDE (weeping)—"You don't love me any more. You gave all those beautiful cigars I gave you Christmas to the janitor and the hall-boy."

NOOWEDDE—"Don't cry, darling; they'll bring them back soon."—*Life.*

Mistaken.—FIRST COSTER (outside picture dealer's window)—"Who was this 'ere Nero, Bill? Wasn't he a chap that was always cold?"

SECOND COSTER—"No; that was Zero; anuver bloke altogether."—*Tit-Bits.*

Got Even.—"Brown sent me a brick by parcel post, but I got even with him."

"What did you do?"

"Passed the word along to a number of agents that he was figuring on taking out more life-insurance."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Rescuer.—"I suppose you tried to save every penny when you started in business?"

"I did more than that," replied Mr. Cassius Chex. "I rescued a lot that other people were squandering."—*Washington Star.*

Only One Glance.—"Did you notice that woman who just passed?" inquired he.

"The one," responded she, "with the gray hat, the white feather, the red velvet roses, the mauve jacket, the black skirt, the mink furs, and the lavender spats?"

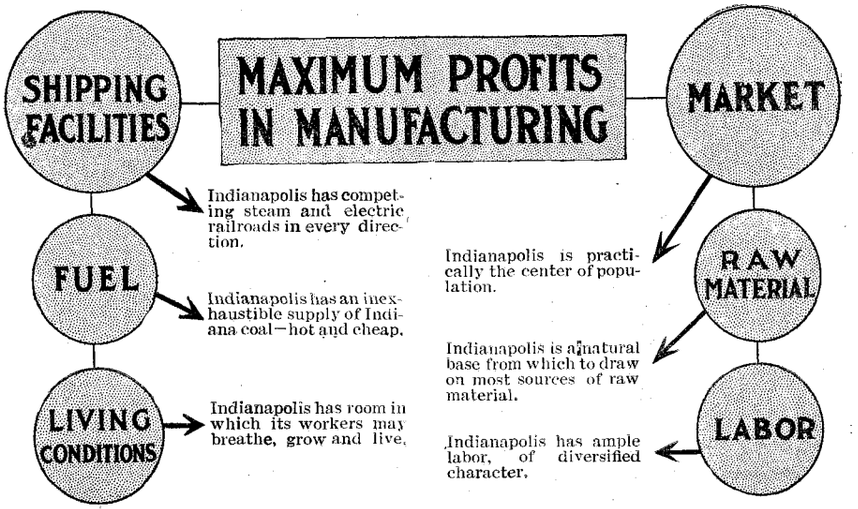
"Yes."

"Not particularly."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Upper-cut.—A little boy, seeing a gentleman in the street, placed himself in a convenient place to speak with him; when the gentleman came up the boy pulled off his hat, held it out to the gentleman, and begged for a few cents.

"Money!" said the gentleman, "you had better ask for manners than money."

"I asked," said the boy, "for what I thought you had the most of."—*Life.*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GROGAN—"She did; four cops tore her off him."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Away Off.—MRS. HOYLE—"Are they in our set?"

MRS. DOYLE—"No; they are not even in our parcel post zone."—*Town Topics.*

Fleeced.—BROWN—"I got mixt up in a real-estate deal last week."

BROWNE—"Did you?"

BROWN—"Yes, they did."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Right Man.—"But, my dear madam, there's no use consulting me about your husband. I'm a horse doctor."

"That's why I came to you. He's a chronic kicker."—*Life.*

Earned It.—WOMAN—"How did you get that Carnegie medal?"

TRAMP—"Heroism, lady. I took it away from a guy that was twice my size."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Force of Habit.—BEGGAR—"Will you please, sir, give me ten cents for a night's lodging?"

PHILANTHROPIST—"I'll give you five cents if you raise the other five."—*Life.*

Half and Half.—"Earlie, why don't you let your little brother have your sled part of the time?"

"I do, ma. I take it going down the hill, and he has it going back."—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Shrinkage.—GRIGGS—"It is said that coal left exposed to the elements loses ten per cent. of its weight."

BRIGGS—"I left some exposed once and there was a much greater loss than that."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Main Thing.—"Have you a striking idea for your novel?"

"I should say so," replied the busy author. "We've gotten up a cover design that will make everything else on the newsstand look like a bunch of withered turniptops by comparison."—*Washington Star.*

This is Awful.—"I met my fiancée in a department store."

"That's where Eve first met Adam."

"What nonsense you're talking."

"Not at all. It's just been discovered that Adam met Eve at the rib encounter."—*Boston Transcript.*

After Material.—EDITOR—"Why do you persist in coming here? I tell you I don't buy fiction."

AUTHOR—"Oh, I don't wish to sell any of my stories. I am writing a short serial, entitled 'The Ugliest Man on Earth,' and I came in merely to obtain local color."—*Tit-Bits.*

Considerate.—"Say, I know why President-elect Wilson called off his inaugural ball."

"Why?"

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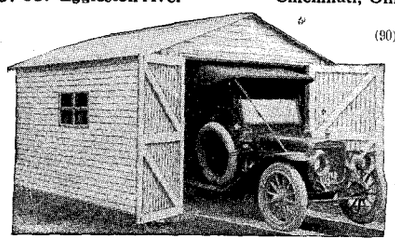

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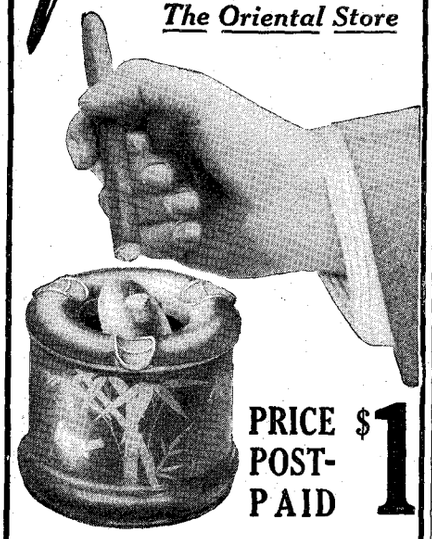

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A Bargain.—SHE—"Yes, I will be yours, on one condition."

HE—"That's all right. I entered Yale with six."—*Yale Record.*

Lucky.—HOBO—"I've eaten nothing but snowballs for three days."

LADY—"You poor man! What would you have done had it been summer time?"—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Excruciating.—"Good gracious! What makes you look like that? Has anything happened?"

"Well, I had my portrait painted recently by an impressionist, and I'm trying to look like it."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

The Thing to Do.—"What shall I say if Mr. Binkton asks me to marry him?" asked the young woman.

"Don't bother about studying what you will say," replied Miss Cayenne. "Rehearse an effort to look surprized."—*Washington Star.*

Happy Thought.—MOTHER (after relating pathetic story)—"Now, Reggie, wouldn't you like to give your bunny to that poor little boy you saw to-day who hasn't any father?"

REGGIE (clutching rabbit)—"Couldn't we give him father instead?"—*Punch.*

Sympathetic.—"Don't you ever find it hard to be a freak?" asked the stoutish, tightly laced woman who had stopt to converse with the fat lady.

"No, not a bit," was the reply. "I often feel sorry for some of you people who seem to find it so hard not to be freaks."—*Chicago Record Herald.*

Wasted Sarcasm.—INDIGNANT WIFE—"I wonder what you would have done if you had lived when men were first compelled to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows."

INDOLENT HUSBAND—"I should have started a little notion store and sold handkerchiefs."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Cheating the Stage.—"Why is there no great American dramatist?" asked the art pessimist.

"Because," replied the sardonic manager, "when an American is capable of thinking up a first-class practical plot and dressing it up in good speeches he doesn't bother about the theater. He goes into politics."—*Washington Star.*

He Won.—A certain workman in a Newark factory seems to be constitutionally opposed to the institution commonly known as a bath. It is this man's custom to appear each morning wearing the grime he carried as he left the shop the previous night. He appeared one day last week with a touch of the yolk of an egg upon his lip—a trifle extravagant, but nevertheless true.

Seeking to have a little fun, a fellow employee observed

"Hello, Jake, bet I can tell what you had for breakfast this morning."

Words were bandied back and forth, and finally a wager was made, the loser to set 'em up to a good cigar or something of that sort. Then came the climax:

"Eggs."

"You're wrong," said Jake. "We had eggs yesterday morning."—*Newark (Ohio) Advocate.*

Eligible.—A raw German, summoned for jury duty, desired to be relieved. "Schudge," he said, "I can nicht understand English goot." Looking over the crowded bar, his eye filled with humor, the judge replied: "Oh, you can serve! You won't have to understand good English. You won't hear any here."—*Christian Register.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

January 31.—The Spanish Government announces an internal reform program, which includes the establishment of a modern educational system and a reorganization of the judiciary.

February 1.—The Danish Government decides to have a building at the Panama Exposition at San Francisco.

Dr. Theodor von Holleben, formerly German Ambassador to the United States, dies in Berlin.

February 3.—The Balkan Allies resume their assaults upon the Turkish strongholds.

February 6.—A Colon dispatch says twenty-one persons are known to have been lost in the wreck of the schooner *Granada* off Greytown, Nicaragua.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

February 1.—The Senate passes a proposed amendment to the Constitution, limiting Presidents to one term of six years.

February 2.—The War Department orders an administrative reorganization and a geographical readjustment of the Army on a tactical basis.

In his annual report Postmaster-General Hitchcock recommends improvements in the parcel-post service. He reports that the receipts of the Department for 1912 exceeded the expenditures, the first time since 1883.

February 3.—Senators Webb of Tennessee and Sheppard of Texas are sworn in.

The Supreme Court upholds a decision of the Federal District Court at Boston dismissing indictments against the officers of the American Shoe Machinery Company charging them with criminal offenses in violation of the Sherman Law.

February 4.—President Taft vetoes the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Bill.

GENERAL

January 31.—Governor Deneen of Illinois pardons seven murder convicts and commutes the sentences of seventeen.

February 1.—The American Federation of Labor issues a call for a strike of the employees in the mills of the United States Steel Corporation.

February 3.—The Income-Tax Amendment to the Constitution becomes a law, being approved by the Wyoming Assembly, the thirty-sixth legislature to take favorable action.

President-elect Wilson announces that Joseph T. Tumulty, of New Jersey, will be his secretary at Washington.

It is announced that plans for the dissolution of the merger of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific railroads have been completed.

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